The New-York Times.

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TELEGRAMS.

Popular Anti-Irish Church Demonstration in London.

Farragut Visits Queen Victoria at Osborne.

A Citizenship Treaty Negotiated with Baden.

GREAT BRITAIN.

Popular Demonstrations in Favor of the Disestablishment of the Irish Church.

London, Sunday, July 19.

A popular demonstration took place in this city to-day, in favor of the Parliamentary measures for the abolition of the Irish Church Establishment. A procession, consisting of workingmen, carrying banners and wearing green ribbons, proceeded to Hyde Park, where a mass meeting was organized. After addresses from several speakers had been delivered, resolutions, strongly protesting against the rejection by the House of Lords of the Irish Church Appointments Suspension bill, were adopted. About 2,000 persons were present at the meeting. Their proceedings were orderly, and there was no interference on the part of the Police.

Admiral Farragut Received by the Queen—Movements of the Squadron.

London, Sunday, July 19.

On Thursday last Admiral Farragut received through the Prince of Wales, who was visiting the American fleet off Cowes, an invitation to visit the Queen. The next day the Admiral and the principal officers of his fleet proceeded to Osborne House, where the Queen was then stopping, and were received in the most cordial manner by Her Majesty, the Prince of Wales, the Duke of Edinburg and the members of the Royal Court. The squadron sailed to-day from the Solent. The flagship *Franklin*, with Admiral Farragut on board, has gone to Gibraltar, the steamer *Ticonderoga* to Havre, and the steamer *Canandaigua* to Cork.

The Wheat Crop Immensely Large.

London, Sunday, July 19.

Reports of the harvest from all parts of the United Kingdom, show that the yield of wheat exceeds the annual average of the crop.

GERMANY.

A Citizenship Treaty with America Negotiated with the Grand Duchy of Baden.

Carlsruhe, Sunday, July 19.

The American Minister, Mr. Bancroft, has concluded his negotiations with the Grand Ducal Government for a treaty for the mutual protection of the rights of naturalized citizens, and the document has been signed by the high contracting parties on both sides.

The treaty is identical in its provisions with those recently concluded by the United States with the Kingdoms of Prussia, Bavaria and Wurtemburg.

The Louisiana Legislature—The Democratic Ratification Meeting—Obituary.

New-Orleans, La., Sunday, July 19.

In the Legislature, yesterday, a bill was introduced to establish a parish constabulary force, to consist of not less than twenty nor more than one hundred in each parish, the members and officers of which will be required to take the test oath in addition to the constitutional oath.

In the House, the Committee on Elections reported the member elected from De Soto Parish (who is a white Democrat) as ineligible. The House seated his competitor (who is a black Radical) by a strict party vote of 60 to 16, notwithstanding the minority of the Committee recommended a new election, if the member was decided to be ineligible.

A prominent feature on the stand at the Democratic ratification meeting last night was a number of Catholic clergymen. Two colored representatives and a colored Democratic club were also on the stand. A large number of negroes were in the procession.

The principal streets of the city were as bright as day with the illumination. The offices of the Democratic newspapers, the principal business houses and the places of public resort blazed with light and were covered with suggestive inscriptions. Crowds of ladies without escorts filled the streets. The most perfect order was maintained; not a single disturbance was heard of.

Capt. Wm. Whaun, President of the Good Intent Fire Company, died of apoplexy last evening.

Fire in the New-Jersey State Prison.

Trenton, N. J., Sunday, July 19.

A fire broke out in the blacksmith shop in the State Prison last night, which communicated to the south wing and burned off two-thirds of the roof in the direction of the main building. There was great excitement among the prisoners, all of whom were taken out of the south wing and put in the new wing, some narrowly escaping being burned. The fire continued to burn until 1 o'clock at night. Three prisoners are said to have escaped. The shop was a frame structure. The loss was about $10,000. The greatest excitement prevailed in the vicinity of the burning building.

The Wreck of the Suwanee—Arrival of Officers and Crew at Victoria.

San Francisco, Saturday, July 18.

The United States steamer *Pensacola* arrived at Victoria July 15, and will probably proceed immediately to the wreck of the *Suwanee*. One hundred and four officers and men of the wrecked ship had arrived at Victoria by the English war steamer *Sparrowhawk* on the 16th inst. A large portion of her stores were saved. The vessel lies in a good position, and if the weather continues fine the armament may be saved.

The ship *Sacramento* has arrived from New-York.

The announcement yesterday of the arrival of the ship *Seminole* was a mistake.

The steamer *Golden City* from Panama arrived this morning.

Large Republican Meeting in St. Louis.

St. Louis, Sunday, July 19.

The Republicans held a meeting last night at the Fifth-street Market, for the purpose of ratifying the National and State nominations and platforms. Col. Asher, of Northwest Missouri; Judge Forrest, lately of Ohio; E. W. Fox, A. Johnson and Col. Colcord, of St. Louis, were among the speakers. An attempt was made by some unruly men to break up the meeting, but it failed. The resolutions in the State platform in reference to impartial suffrage were received with cheers, and a very decided determination was expressed to carry it through.

Large Fire at Camden, N. J.—Fourteen Buildings Burned.

Philadelphia, Penn., Sunday, July 19.

A fire last night in Camden, N. J., originated in the large planing mill and box factory of Gaudy, Cohn & Son, which defied the efforts of the Fire Department of that town, and destroyed from twelve to fourteen buildings, including the mill. But for the presence of steam fire engines from this city, which pumped water from the river, it is believed the whole town would have been destroyed.

The Kuklux in Tennessee—A Green Old Age for John Bell.

Nashville, Sunday, July 19.

There were four cases of sun-stroke here yesterday.

The Governor's office was crowded yesterday with negroes from Maury County, who had left there because of their fear of the Kuklux Klan.

Wm. Gustmen, a negro, was taken from the jail at Franklin on Friday, by a mob, and shot. His offence was rape on a white girl and two colored girls.

A gentleman who saw Hon. John Bell, a few days ago, reports that Mr. Bell is partially paralyzed, but is in fair health. He expressed a hope to live to see Mr. Seymour elected and to die a free man.

A man named Jno. Rhea was killed by lightning at Gallatin.

Outrages by Indians in Nebraska—One Man Killed and Two Wounded.

Sioux City, Iowa, Sunday, July 19.

The following was received yesterday from a reliable source, and has since been confirmed through another source:

Nebraska City, Monday, July 13.

Three men left here on the 11th inst. with a herd of cattle for Fort Randall. About two miles from here they were attacked by a party of Indians who killed Geo. Brown, of Nebraska City, and wounded two companions, Bowen and Anderson. The men fought as long as they could, killing three of the Indians. The Indians captured the cattle.

Gen. Crook in Council with the Snake Indians—Their Friendly Disposition.

San Francisco, Saturday, July 18.

Advices from Idaho to July 9 have been received, and report that Gen. Crook had held a council with the Snake Indians. The principal Chief said they were tired of fighting. It is thought the council will result in a treaty locating the Indians on reservations.

Gen. Crook had started on an expedition against the Pitt River Indians. To test the sincerity of the Snake Indians, he called on the Chief for ten of his best warriors to act as guides and scouts. Four times the number asked for volunteered immediately.

The Disturbances at Millican, Texas.

New-Orleans, La., Sunday, July 19.

Later accounts from Millican, Texas, report that the disturbance there is not yet at an end. The negroes sent defiant replies to the orders from the civil officers and agents of the Freedmen's Bureau to disperse. There is but a small squad of soldiers on the ground.

Island Park Races—Trotting Match.

Albany, Sunday, July 19.

At the Island Park Course, yesterday, *Rolla Golddust* trotted under saddle against *Billy Boice*, the pacer, to harness, best three in five, for $1,000. *Rolla* won in three straight heats; time—2:47, 2:21, 2:28¼. The pacer acted badly, and *Rolla* was not crowded in either heat. The track is over a mile long.

Fatal Stroke of Lightning in Chicago.

Chicago, Sunday, July 19.

During the storm about noon yesterday a building on the corner of Archer-avenue and Deering-street was struck by lightning, and of three persons in the building at the time, two were killed instantly, and the third is thought to be fatally injured.

Democratic Meeting in Leavenworth.

Leavenworth, Kans s, Sunday, July 19.

An immense Democratic ratification meeting was held here last night, which was addressed by a number of speakers. Great enthusiasm prevailed.

Only two cases of sun-stroke have occurred here.

Mortality From the Heat in Cleveland.

Cleveland, Ohio, Sunday, July 19.

There were nineteen cases of sun-stroke reported from 5 o'clock on Friday up to last night, nine of which proved fatal.

The Democratic Ratification Meeting in Louisville.

The Democracy of Louisville, Ky., where, if anywhere, they have the pure and unadulterated article, ratified the nomination of Seymour and Blair on Tuesday evening, July 14, by a torchlight procession, a grand balloon ascension, (symbolical,) illuminations and speeches. The Louisville *Courier* gives a longand glowing report of this tremendous outpouring of the people, there being, it says, 25,000 Democrats in council, and the city in a blaze of glory. From its list we learn that among the appropriate inscriptions which appeared on the numerous transparencies and banners were: "One Currency for All," "We May Be Happy Yet," "The Whisky Ring," "Seymour and Blair is Our Hope," "Kentucky the First to Favor Amnesty—Behold the Result," "Hurrah for Vallandigham and Ohio," "Blair, the Hero of Vicksburg," "Blair Led Sherman to the Sea." We cannot learn from its report that the Stars and Stripes appeared anywhere in the procession. There were, however, three portraits, and these were the portraits of Stonewall Jackson, Gen. Robert E. Lee and Jefferson Davis. The speakers were Ex-Gov. Bramlette, the ex-rebel Gen. Humphrey Marshall, Hon. Boyd Winchester and Dr. Sherrod, of Indiana. The last named commenced by saying that he was in the Federal army for four years, and could speak freely of the Radical Party. Here he was interrupted by the cry—"Confess your sins first, doctor." Marshall said this was his first speech since the downfall of the Confederacy, and his first Democratic speech. As he looked through the crowd he saw those who had hunted him through brier and brake, "but here I am in the old Democratic Party, and, with God's help, may I never be anywhere else." All the speakers vigorously attacked the Radicals, and glorified the Democratic Party, but little mention was made by them of the candidates nominated by the New-York Convention.

Ohio Congressional Matters.

From the Cleveland Leader, July 18.

Nominations have now been made in seven of of the nineteen Congressional districts in the State. Of these seven, three are the present members and four are new men—Judge Shellabarger and Judge Spalding and Gen. Eckley declining nominations in their respective districts. The following is the list: Fourth District, John A. Smith; Sixth District, William Lawrence; Seventh District, John J. Winans; Sixteenth District, John A. Bingham; Seventeenth District, J. A. Ambler; Eighteenth District, W. H. Upson; Nineteenth District, James A. Garfield.

It is understood that Mr. Eggleston in the First District, Gen. Schenck in the Third, Gen. Beatty in the Eighth, Mr. Ashley in the Tenth, and Mr. Welker in the Fourteenth, will be nominated without serious opposition. All of them can readily be elected. The Fifth, Twelfth and Thirteenth Districts may be set down as Democratic. The Second, now represented by Gen. Samuel Carey, will be Republican next Fall, and a dozen names are talked of in connection with the nomination. In the Ninth District, Gen. Buckland, the present member, Hon. Rush A. Sloan, Gen. W. H. Gibson, A. R. Swigert and A. C. Van Tine are mentioned in connection with the nomination, and the fight is a warm one. Of matters in the Eleventh and Fifteenth Districts we have no information, save that in the latter Hon. T. A. Plants, the present member, declines a nomination.

Address of the Republican State Committee of Iowa.

The Republican State Central Committee of Iowa has issued an address, cordially indorsing the nomination of Grant and Colfax, and urging the Party to realize and surpass the majority pledged by the State Delegation in the National Convention. They also say:

> In the coming election the voters of this State are called upon to decide a graver question than was ever before submitted to the electors of Iowa. Your suffrages are to determine whether the word "white" shall be stricken from the Constitution. Let it be met boldly and answered as becomes lovers of liberty and equal rights. Let not our adversaries assail us with the taunt that we prescribe for the South what we will not submit to ourselves. Conquering prejudice, let us be the first State to adopt by popular vote the great principle of impartial suffrage.

WASHINGTON.

Special Dispatches to the New-York Times.

Washington, Sunday, July 19.

THE PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE.

The President's message to Congress proposing four new constitutional amendments is variously commented on. When it was received it was supposed to be the veto of the Electoral College bill and considerable disgust was manifested when its real character was learned. The House patiently listened to its reading, however, and then referred it to the Judiciary Committee. In the Senate the courtesy of a reading was not accorded it. Senator Sherman said it was not customary to read messages not designed for immediate action, and, as no Democrat had the hardihood, considering the temperature, to call for the reading. Mr. Sherman's motion to refer it to the Judiciary Committee was agreed to. It is an interesting fact in connection with this message to note that these four amendments with five others, making nine in all, were first proposed by Mr. Johnson in a well-remembered speech in the Senate, December, 1860. In several of his veto messages since he has repeatedly condemned the manifest tendency to change the Constitution by amendment. Now he goes back to 1860 and advocates more amendments than Congress has yet thought of.

THE TAX BILL.

The $2 whisky tax men are using their influence to induce the President to veto the Tax bill. It is hardly possible that he will dare to do so, though the opponents of the bill cunningly confine their objections to a point on which they know they are strong with the President, to wit, the fact that the bill gives the Commissioner of Internal Revenue and the Secretary of the Treasury the power to appoint the Supervisors of internal revenue. But as Congress has the undoubted constitutional power to vest these appointments or any others in Mr. McCulloch as the head of a department, it is not likely that this objection can have much weight with so close a stickler for the Constitution as Mr. Johnson. Other points in the bill, especially its sumptuary features, are urged as objections; but the real cause of grievance after all is the reduction of the tax from $2 to 50 cents. The bill will probably be signed.

RECONSTRUCTION.

A very considerable amount of practical reconstruction was accomplished in the House yesterday. The official notice of the ratification of the Constitutional Amendment by South Carolina having been received, two members from that State, viz., B. F. Whittemore, of the Third District, and James D. Goss, of the Fourth District, were sworn in. Four members from Louisiana were also sworn, viz.: J. D. Sypher, Jas. Mann, J. P. Newsham and Michael Vidal. The remaining member, Mr. Blackburn, has not yet arrived.

One of the members of the Georgia delegation who has arrived here, gives it as his opinion that Georgia will not be ready for admission before the 1st of August. The ratification of the amendment by her Legislature is exceedingly doubtful on account of the Democratic majority in the Lower House. Although established as a condition-precedent, it will not render the amendment any more binding, inasmuch as it is already a part of the Constitution.

STATUS OF SOUTHERN REPRESENTATIVES.

As the term "Carpet Baggers" has been indiscriminately applied to all the Representatives from the South by the opponents of reconstruction. It is worth while to note how some of them stand in that respect which is considered by the rebels to be the antipode of a "carpet bagger," to wit, money. Of the Senators and Representatives thus far admitted, Messrs. Abbott, Heaton and Boyden, of North Carolina; Sawyer and Robertson, of South Carolina; Harris, of Louisiana, and McDonald, of Arkansas, are all men of liberal means. Some of them are of much wealth, their property ranging from $50,000 to $500,000 in value. Those from the North originally, like Messrs. Abbott and Harris, have spent large sums in developing the industrial resources of the South. Senator Abbott has invested a large amount of capital in behalf of himself and other New-England capitalists in land, timber and mills on Cape Fear River, North Carolina, and a village is already the growth of the capital thus invested. Senator Harris has spent several hundred thousand dollars in the purchase and culture of cotton plantations, and although suffering immense losses by the disasters to the crops for the past two years, still controls three of the largest plantations in Concordia Parish, La., on which there are now fifteen hundred acres of cotton and a thousand acres of corn, with the prospect that the crop will be abundant enough to repair some of the disasters of former years. It is such men who are styled "carpet-baggers." There will unquestionably be some adventurers in Congress from the South, but not more, on the whole, than from some of the Northern States.

A FUNDING BILL.

The prospect of the passage of a Funding bill, judging by the action of the House yesterday, is exceedingly slim. After two days of the most violent and earnest discussion, a bill has been reported to the House from the Committee of the Whole, with which a majority seems to be so far dissatisfied that the previous question on its passage was voted down, in order to get further discussion and another vote on the substitute of Mr. Boutwell, which only lacked ten of a majority in Committee of the Whole. The bill as perfected in Committee simply provides for a single class of forty-year bonds, with three and sixty-five-hundreths interest, exempt from all taxation—no commission to be paid for their negotiation, but to be sold to the highest bidders by inviting sealed proposals. All other issues of bonds are to cease, except seven-thirty conversions, and an income tax of five per cent. is to be collected on the payment of the interest on all interest-bearing securities, except those authorized by this act. The gold contract feature, proposed by the Senate, and the greenback bond conversion feature, proposed by the Ways and Means Committee, were both rejected. The proposition to subject the bonds to taxation by State authority only received twenty-five votes, all Democratic. Mr. Boutwell's substitute proposes two classes of bonds, running forty years; one at five per cent., payable here, and one at four per cent., payable at London, Frankfort, or Paris. This is the first thing in order to-morrow, and it will not be surprising to see it agreed to.

THE TARIFF BILL.

The Tariff bill by common consent, (Mr. Moorhead included,) has been dropped for this session. Mr. Moorhead took occasion to thank its friends, because by the skin of their teeth they had managed to get it up three times, only to get it finally postponed until next Winter.

GEN. GRANT.

Gen. Grant telegraphs to the army headquarters that he will be in Denver, Colorado, from Monday, 20th, to Thursday, 23d inst. He proceeds thence to the end of the Union Pacific Road, 680 miles west of Omaha, and returns by way of that city to St. Louis.

CONGRESSIONAL ADJOURNMENT.

The failure of the President to send in the veto of the Electoral College bill yesterday, as he led those in his confidence to believe he would do, postpones the adjournment, which would have taken place on Wednesday, until Saturday the 25th, or Monday, the 27th. It is not known when the veto will come. It has always been the President's habit to hold vetoes until the very last day, and he will probably not vary from his practice in this case. Friday is the last day.

There are certain other bills which contain matters that more or less affect the question of adjournment, to wit: The Freedmen's Bureau bill, which terminates the institution on Jan. 1 next. This the President does not object to, but there is in the bill a clause which continues Gen. Howard in office, and that is an exercise of power which Mr. Johnson has always contested. The Deficiency Appropriation bill supplies about half a million to close up reconstruction, and Mr. Johnson has never yet signed such an appropriation; and then the *Ad Interim* Appointment bill, which will prevent the President from appointing Mr. Edmund Cooper, of Tennessee—the only man damaged by Mr. Butler's report—or any other outside man, as Commissioner of Internal Revenue in place of Mr. Rollins, when Congress adjourns. Mr. Johnson may possibly sign all these; but he is much more likely to let them fail if the opportunity offers.

THE CHINESE EMBASSY.

Minister Burlingame and the Chinese Embassy last night entertained the representatives of the Press in Washington, at the Metropolitan Hotel, in a very handsome manner. All the leading journals of the country were represented. Speeches were sensibly tabooed, and the occasion was one of the most delightful of the season.

THE NEW ATTORNEY-GENERAL.

Hon. Wm. M. Evarts, Attorney-General, arrived here this morning, and will to-morrow enter upon his duties. There is no question but that his influence with the President upon matters of reconstruction and constitutional law will save that functionary from many of the indiscretions which have seemed chronic with him.

MESSAGE OF THE PRESIDENT.

He Recommends Several Constitutional Amendments—Proposed Reorganization of the Electoral College and of the Supreme Court.

Washington, D. C., Saturday, July 18.

The President this afternoon sent the following message to the two Houses of Congress:

To the Senate and House of Representatives:

Experience has fully demonstrated the wisdom of the framers of the Federal Constitution. Under all circumstances the result of their labors was as near an approximation to perfection as was compatible with the fallibility of man. Such being the estimation in which the Constitution has ever been held by our countrymen, it is not surprising that any proposition for its alteration or amendment should be received with reluctance and distrust. Whilst this sentiment deserves commendation and encouragement as a useful preventive of unnecessary attempts to change its provisions, it must be conceded that time has developed imperfections and omissions in the Constitution, the reformation of which has been demanded by the best interests of the country. Some of these have been remedied in the manner provided in the Constitution itself. There are others which, although heretofore brought to the attention of the people, have never been so presented as to enable the popular judgment to determine whether they should be corrected by means of additional amendments. My object in this communication is to suggest certain defects in the Constitution, which seem to me to require correction, and to recommend that the judgment of the people be taken on the amendments proposed. The first of the defects to which I desire to call attention is in that clause of the Constitution which provides for the election of President and Vice-President, through the intervention of electors, and not by an immediate vote of the people. The importance of so amending this clause as to secure the election of President and Vice-President by their direct votes was urged with great earnestness and ability by President Jackson in his first annual message, and the recommendation was repeated in five of his subsequent communications to Congress, extending through the eight years of his administration. In his message of 1829 he said: "To the people belongs the right of electing their Chief Magistrate. It was never designed that their choice should in any case be defeated either by the intervention of Electoral Colleges or by the agency confided under certain contingencies to the House of Representatives." He then proceeded to state the objections to an election of President by the House of Representatives, the most important of which, was that the choice of a clear majority of the people might be easily defeated. He closed the argument with the following recommendation: "I would therefore recommend such an amendment of the Constitution as may remove all intermediate agency in the election of President and Vice-President. The mode may be so regulated as to preserve to each State its present relative weight in the election, and a failure in the first attempt may be provided for by confining the second to a choice between the two highest candidates. In connection with such an amendment it would seem advisable to limit the service of the Chief Magistrate to a single term of either four or six years. If, however, it should not be adopted, it is worthy of consideration—whether a provision disqualifying for office the representation in Congress on whom such an election may have devolved, would not be proper." Although this recommendation was repeated with undiminished earnestness in several of his succeeding messages, yet the proposed amendment was never adopted and submitted to the people by Congress. The danger of a defeat of the people's choice in an election by the House of Representatives remains unprovided for in the Constitution, and would be greatly increased if the House of Representatives should assume the power arbitrarily to reject the votes of a State which might not be cast in conformity with the wishes of the majority of that body. But if President Jackson failed to secure the amendment to the Constitution which he urged so persistently, his arguments contributed largely to the formations of party organizations, which have effectually avoided the contingency of an election by the House of Representatives. These organizations, first, by resort to the caucus system of nominating candidates, and afterward, to State and National Conventions, have been successful in so limiting the number of candidates as to escape the danger of an election by the House of Representatives. It is clear, however, that in thus limiting the number of candidates, the true object and spirit of the Constitution has been avoided and defeated. It is an essential feature in our republican system of government that every citizen possessing the constitutional qualifications has a right to become a candidate for the office of President or Vice-President, and that every qualified elector has a right to cast his vote for any citizen whom he may regard as worthy of those offices. But under the party organizations which have prevailed for years, these essential rights of the people have been as effectually cut off and destroyed as if the Constitution itself had inhabited their exercise. The danger of a defeat of the popular choice in an election by the House of Representatives is no greater than in an election made nominally by the people themselves when, by the laws of party organizations, and by the constitutional provisions requiring the people to vote for electors instead of for the President or Vice-President, it is made impracticable for any citizen to be a candidate except through the process of a party nomination, and for any voter to cast his suffrage for any other person than one thus brought forward through the manipulations of a nominating convention. It is thus apparent that by means of party organizations that provision of the Constitution which requires the election of President and Vice-President to be made through the electoral colleges has been made instrumental and potential in defeating the great object of conferring the choice of these officers upon the people. It may be conceded that party organizations are inseparable from republican government, and that when formed and managed in subordination to the Constitution, they may be valuable safeguards of popular liberty. But when they are perverted to purposes of bad ambition, they are liable to become the dangerous instruments of overthrowing the Constitution itself. Strongly impressed with the truth of these views, I feel called upon by an imperative sense of duty to review substantially the recommendation so often and earnestly made by President Jackson, and to urge that the amendment to the Constitution herewith presented, or some similar proposition, may be submitted to the people for their ratification or rejection. Recent events have shown the necessity of an amendment to the Constitution distinctly defining the persons who shall discharge the duties of President of the United States, in the event of a vacancy in that office by the death, resignation or removal of both the President and Vice-President. It is clear that this should be fixed by the Constitution, and not left to repealable enactments of doubtful constitutionality.

It occurs to me that, in the event of a vacancy in the office of President by death, resignation, disability or removal of both the President and Vice-President, the duties of the office should devolve upon an officer of the Executive Department of the Government, rather than upon one connected with either of the Legislative or Judicial Departments. The objections to designating either the President *pro tem.* of the Senate, or the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court, especially in the event of a vacancy produced by removal, are so obvious and so unreasonable that they need not be stated in detail. It is enough to state that they are both interested in producing a vacancy, and, according to the provisions of the Constitution, are members of the tribunal by whose decree a vacancy may be produced. Under such circumstances the impropriety of designating either of these officers to succeed the President so removed is palpable. The framers of the Constitution, when they referred to Congress the settlement of the succession to the office of President in the event of a vacancy in the offices of both the President and Vice-President, did not, in my opinion, contemplate the designation of any other than the officer of the Executive Department, on whom, in such a contingency, the powers and duties of the President should devolve. Until recently the contingency has been remote; and serious attention has not been called to the manifest incongruity between the provision of the Constitution on this subject, and the act of Congress of 1792. Having, however, been brought almost face to face with this important question, it seems an eminently proper time for us to make the legislation conform to the language, intent, and theory of the Constitution, and thus place the Executive Department beyond the reach of usurpation, and remove from the Legislative and Judicial Department, every temptation to combine, for the absorption of all the power of Government. It has occurred to me, that in the event of such a vacancy, the duties of the President would devolve most appropriately upon some one of the heads of the several Executive Departments, and under this conviction, I present for your consideration, an amendment to the Constitution on this subject, with the recommendation that it be submitted to the people for their action. Experience seems to have established the necessity of an amendment of that clause of the Constitution which provides for the election of Senators to Congress by the Legislatures of the several States. It would be more consistent with the genius of our form of government if the Senators were chosen directly by the people of the several States. The objection to the election of Senators by the Legislatures are so palpable that I deem it unnecessary to do more than submit the proposition for such an amendment with the recommendation that it be referred to the people for their judgment. It is strongly impressed on my mind that the tenure of office by the Judiciary of the United States during good behavior or for life, is incompatible with the spirit of Republican Government, and in this opinion I am fully sustained by the evidences of popular judgment on this subject in the different States of the Union. I therefore deem it my duty to recommend an amendment to the Constitution, by which the terms of the Judicial officers would be limited to a period of years, and I hereby present it in the hope Congress will submit it to the people for their decision.

The foregoing views have long been entertained by me. In 1845, in the House of Representatives, and afterward, in 1860, in the Senate of the United States, I submitted substantially the same propositions as those to which the attention of Congress is herein invited. Time, observation and experience have confirmed these convictions, and as a matter of public duty, and with a deep sense of my constitutional obligation to recommend to the consideration of Congress such measures as I deem necessary and expedient, I submit the accompanying propositions, and urge their adoption and submission to the judgment of the people.

ANDREW JOHNSON.

Washington, D. C., July 18, 1868.

Joint resolution proposing amendments to the Constitution of the United States:

Whereas, The fifth article of the Constitution of the United States provides for amendments thereto, in the manner following, viz.: "Congress, whenever two-thirds of both Houses shall deem it necessary, shall propose amendments to this Constitution; or on the application of the Legislatures of two-thirds of the several States, shall call a Convention for proposing amendments, which in either case shall be valid to all intents and purposes as part of this Constitution, when ratified by the Legislatures of three-fourths of the several States, or by Conventions in three-fourths thereof, as the one or the other mode of ratification may be proposed by Congress, provided that no amendment which may be made prior to the year 1808, shall in any manner affect the first and fourth clauses in the ninth section of the first article, and that no State without its consent shall be deprived of its equal suffrage in the Senate."

Therefore, be it resolved by the Senate and the House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, two-thirds of both Houses concurring, That the following amendments to the Constitution of the United States be proposed to the Legislatures of the several States, which, when ratified by the Legislatures of three-fourths of the States, shall be valid to all intents and purposes, as part of the Constitution. That hereafter the President and Vice-President of the United States shall be chosen for the term of six years, by the people of the respective States, in the manner following:

Each State shall be divided by the Legislature thereof in districts equal in number to the whole number of Senators and Representatives to which such State may be entitled in the Congress of the United States. The said districts to be composed of contiguous territory, and to contain as nearly as may be an equal number of persons entitled to be represented under the Constitution, and to be laid off for the first time immediately after the ratification of this amendment. That on the first Thursday in August, 18—, and on the same day every sixth year thereafter, the citizens of each State who possess the qualifications requisite for electors of the most numerous branch of the State Legislature, shall meet within their respective districts and vote for a President and Vice-President of the United States, and the person receiving the greatest number of votes for President, and the one receiving the greatest number of votes for Vice-President in each district, shall be holden to have received one vote, which fact shall be immediately certified by the Governor of the State to each of the Senators in Congress from such State, and to the President of the Senate, and the Speaker of the House of Representatives. The Congress of the United States shall be in session on the second Monday in October, in the year 18—, and on the same day on every sixth year thereafter; and the President of the Senate, in the presence of the Senate and House of Representatives, shall open all the certificates, and the votes shall then be counted. The person having the greatest number of votes for President shall be President, if such number be equal to a majority of the whole number of votes given; but if no person have such majority, then a second election shall be held on the first Thursday in the month of December then next ensuing, between the persons having the two highest numbers for the office of President; which second election shall be conducted, the result certified and the votes counted in the same manner as in the first; and the person having the greatest number of votes for President shall be President. But if two or more persons shall have received the greatest and an equal number of votes at the second election, then the person who shall have received the greatest number of votes in the greatest number of States shall be President. The person having the greatest number of votes for Vice-President at the first election shall be Vice-President, if such number shall be equal to a majority of the whole number of votes given; and if no person have such majority, then a second election shall take place between the persons having the two highest numbers on the same day that the second election is held for President, and the person having the highest number of the votes for Vice-President shall be Vice-President; but if there should happen to be an equality of the votes between the persons so voted for at the second election, then the person having the greatest number of votes in the greatest number of States shall be Vice-President. But when a second election shall be necessary in the case of Vice-President and not necessary in the case of President, then the Senate shall choose a Vice-President from the persons having the two highest numbers in the first election, as is now prescribed in the Constitution; provided, that after the ratification of this amendment to the Constitution, the President and Vice-President shall hold their offices respectively for the term of six years, and that no President or Vice-President shall be eligible for reëlection to a second term.

Sec. 2. *And be it further resolved*, That article two, section one, paragraph six, of the Constitution of the United States shall be amended so as to read as follows:

In case of the removal of the President from office, or of his death, resignation, or inability to discharge the powers and duties of the said office, the same shall devolve on the Vice-President; and in case of the removal, death, resignation, or inability both of the President and Vice-President, the powers and duties of said office shall devolve on the Secretary of State for the time being; and after this officer, in case of vacancy in that or in other departments, and in the order in which they are named, on the Secretary of the Treasury, on the Secretary of War, on the Secretary of the Navy, on the Secretary of the Interior, on the Postmaster-General and on the Attorney-General; and such officer on whom the powers and duties of the President shall devolve in accordance with the foregoing provisions, shall then act as President until the disability shall be removed, or a President shall be elected as is or may be provided for by law.

Sec. 3. *And be it further resolved*, That article one, section three, be amended so as to read as follows:

The Senate of the United States shall be composed of two Senators from each State, chosen by the persons qualified to vote for the members of the most numerous branch of the Legislature thereof, for six years, and each Senator shall have one vote.

Sec. 4. *And be it further resolved*, That article three, section four, be amended to read as follows:

Art. 3, Sec. 1. The judicial power of the United States shall be vested in one Supreme Court, and in such inferior Courts as the Congress from time to time may ordain and establish. The Judges, both of the Supreme and inferior Courts, shall hold their offices during the term of twelve years, and shall, at stated times receive for further services a compensation which shall not be diminished during their continuance in office; and it shall be the duty of the President of the United States, within twelve months after the ratification of this amendment by three-fourths of all the States, as provided by the Constitution of the United States, to divide the whole number of judges, as near as may be practicable, into three classes. The seats of the judges of the first class shall be vacated at the end of the fourth year from such classification; of the second class, at the expiration of the eighth year, and of the third class at the expiration of the twelfth year; so that one-third may be chosen every four years thereafter.

THE FOURTEENTH ARTICLE.

Ratification by South Carolina.

By the President of the United States of America:

A PROCLAMATION.

Whereas, By an act of Congress entitled "An Act to admit the States of North Carolina, South Carolina, Louisiana, Georgia, Alabama and Florida to representation in Congress," passed the 25th day of June, 1868, it is declared that it is made the duty of the President within ten days after receiving official information of the ratification by the Legislature of either of said States of a proposed amendment to the Constitution, known as Article 14, to issue a proclamation announcing that fact; and,

Whereas, On the 18th day of July, 1868, a letter was received by the President, which letter being addressed to the President bears date of July 15, 1868, and was transmitted by and under the name of R. R. Scott, who therein writes himself Governor of South Carolina, in which letter was inclosed and received at the same time by the President a paper purporting to be a resolution of the Senate and House of Representatives of the General Assembly of the State of South Carolina, ratifying the said proposed amendment, and also purporting to have passed the two said Houses, respectively, on the 7th and 9th of July, 1868, and to have been approved by the said R. R. Scott, as Governor of said State, on the 15th of July, 1868, which circumstances are attested by the signature of D. T. Carlin, as President *pro tempore* of the Senate, and of F. T. Moses, Jr., as Speaker of the House of Representatives, and of the said R. R. Scott as Governor.

Now, therefore, be it known, that I, Andrew Johnson, President of the United States of America, in compliance with and execution of the act of Congress aforesaid, do issue this my proclamation, announcing the fact of the ratification of the said amendment by the Legislature of the State of South Carolina in the manner hereinbefore set forth.

In testimony whereof, I have signed these presents with my hand, and have caused the seal of the United States to be hereunto affixed.

Done at the City of Washington this eighteenth day of July, in the year of our Lord one thousand [L. S.] eight hundred and sixty-eight, and of the independence of the United States of America the ninety-third. ANDREW JOHNSON.

By the President: William H. Seward, Secretary of State.

Ratification by the State of North Carolina.

By the President of the United States of America:

A PROCLAMATION.

Whereas, By an act of Congress entitled "An Act to admit the States of North Carolina, South Carolina, Louisiana, Georgia, Alabama and Florida to representation in Congress," passed on the 25th day of June, 1868, it is declared that it is made the duty of the President, within ten days after receiving official information of the ratification by the Legislature of either of said States of a proposed amendment to the Constitution, known as Article 14, to issue a proclamation announcing that fact; and,

Whereas, A paper was received at the Department of State on the 17th day of July, 1868, which paper bearing date of the 9th day of July, 1868, purports to be a resolution of the Senate and House of Representatives of the State of Louisiana, in General Assembly convened, ratifying the aforesaid amendment, and is attested by the signature of George E. Boyee, as Secretary of State, under a seal purporting to be the seal of the State of Louisiana; now, therefore, be it known that I, Andrew Johnson, President of the United States of America, in compliance with and execution of the act of Congress before mentioned, do issue this, my proclamation, announcing the fact of the ratification of the said amendment by the Legislature of the State of Louisiana, in the manner herein set forth.

In testimony whereof I have signed these presents with my hand and caused the seal of the United States to be hereunto affixed.

Done at the City of Washington this eighteenth day of July, in the year of our Lord one thousand [L. S.] eight hundred and sixty-eight, and of the independence of the United States of America the ninety-third. ANDREW JOHNSON.

By order of the President: William H. Seward, Secretary of State.

ALABAMA.

Farewell Address of Gov. R. M. Patton.

Alabama papers publish a farewell address to the people of that State, from Gov. R. M. Patton, who was elected to his office on the 6th of November, 1865, and has held it until the present time, when he gives place to William H. Smith. Gov. Patton gives a summary of his efforts to supply the State Treasury, which was almost empty upon his accession to office; and also devotes much attention to the State institutions, internal improvements, the schools and the courts, the destitution in the State soon after the war, &c. In the latter connection he says:

"It is but simple justice to say that, in our extreme destitution, we found most timely relief at the hands of the General Government. In the course of the years 1866 and 1867 supplies were furnished from that source to the value of more than a million of dollars. In addition to this relief, large and generous donations, in money and provisions, were made by individuals and charitable associations. These donations were placed at the disposal of the Governor, and distributed according to his best discretion. With a view of securing an equitable and timely distribution of supplies, Col. M. H. Cruikshank, of Talladega, was appointed a Commissioner under State authority, and he acted in coöperation and harmony with the Federal officers having charge of the supplies furnished by the United States Government. Inasmuch as relief to large numbers of our people was a matter of absolute necessity to prevent wide-spread suffering, we cannot but feel grateful for the bountiful assistance extended from the sources mentioned. We have now happily reached a point at which there is little if any need for any further systematic distribution of supplies."

In conclusion he refers to political matters, and says that in November, 1866, he advised the Legislature to reject the Constitutional amendment known as the fourteenth article, and that the Legislature accordingly failed to ratify it. He, however, says:

"In the month of December, 1866, I received many communications from trustworthy sources at Washington and elsewhere, which left no doubt on my mind as to the inflexible purpose of Congress in this regard. These communications came from gentlemen of high position—gentlemen in whose honesty, patriotism, and mature judgment I had entire confidence, and whose subsequent conduct has fully justified this good opinion. The substance of the information thus obtained was that if our State persisted in its rejection of the constitutional amendment, we would certainly be subjected to harsher terms. At the same time full confidence was expressed that a ratification of the amendment would be accepted as a finality, so far as concerned any ratifying State. All this was to me a source of much anxious solicitude. Other States were rejecting the amendment. In the meanwhile the development in Congress rendered it painfully evident, to me at least, that the problem of reconstruction was assuming a new and most threatening phase. After much anxious reflection, I concluded that it was my solemn duty to call the attention of the Legislature to the changed and alarming aspect of this momentous question. In a brief message to that body I suggested that it might be wise to reconsider our action in rejecting the amendment, and accept it, as a means of averting further and more oppressive exactions. But the apprehensions which induced me to send in this message was not shared by the Legislature; and the rejection of the proposed amendment was adhered to. I do not refer to this in any spirit of complaint or reproach. The Legislature was composed of patriotic and honest gentlemen. To each member I concede the same honesty of purpose which I claim for myself. Still, I hope to be excused for expressing regret that my feeble efforts in favor of a settlement on the basis of accepting the Constitutional amendment, in December, 1866, met with so little favor. I should never have favored such a plan of settlement had I not been convinced that it would have saved us from further exactions, and that persistence in rejection would subject us to additional burdens. But the past belongs to history. There let it remain. As practical people we have to deal with the present and prepare for the future. How is this to be done? That is the question for us to consider. To me the path of duty seems plain. Alabama has vast resources. We have a rich soil, a genial climate, endless water power, and exhaustless minerals. Nature has been bountiful in her gifts to us. In order to become a prosperous people we have but to avail ourselves of the means within our reach. Let us cultivate our fields, build factories, construct railroads, open mines, and otherwise develop our vast resources. While doing all this, we should invite immigration, and extend a hearty welcome to immigrants when they come among us. Here we have ample and tempting fields for an indefinite amount of labor and capital. With our many advantages properly made known, capital would seek and find profitable investment; laborers would seek and find remunerative employment. In this way our State would not only recover its prosperity, but enter upon a new career, which will lead us on to real and substantial greatness. As for the present year, we have a reasonable prospect for an abundant crop. The product of cotton will, in all probability, reach 400,000 bales, which will be worth at least $40,000,000. This will place our people in a highly favorable condition, as they are, in a very great measure, free from debt. R. M. PATTON.

Message of Gov. William H. Smith.

Hon. William H. Smith, the new Governor of Alabama, in his first message to the Legislature, which is quite brief, congratulates them upon the near restoration of the State "to that place in the Federal Union, from which the mad councils of folly and ambition so rudely tore her, and in which alone she can realize the blessings of peace and prosperity." He urges upon the members economy in the use of the public fund, a due regard for the advancement of the cause of education, the development of the material resources of the State, &c. In conclusion the Governor says:

> With fortunes wrecked by civil war, the people are very poor, and the burdens of the Government, under the most favorable circumstances, will necessarily be felt to be grievous. Let us then proceed with wisdom and caution. Let us make no violent changes in the laws or their administration. Let our only innovation be such as will adapt our institutions to the new basis of enlarged freedom, and secure the utmost possible benefit from our great natural wealth and our geographical advantages. Above all let us have peace; and as a great step toward peace, as an earnest to all our fellow-citizens that we mean peace and good will to all, I respectfully suggest to you the propriety of availing yourselves of the power wisely conferred upon you by the Constitution, of removing the disability of voting, imposed by the second clause of the third section of Article 7 of the Constitution, upon those who are disqualified from holding office by the proposed amendment to the Constitution of the United States, known as Article 14. The registration oath required to be taken by voters is intended to guarantee the perpetual possession of civil and political rights by all men in Alabama. I deem any disfranchisement unwise, except for crime. It has been truly remarked that any large number of persons disfranchised by law will speedily constitute a running sore upon the body politic. Let us rather avoid such an evil than be compelled to find remedies for it. Our Constitution, with this exception, provides for the civil and political equality of all men. Let us do away with the exception, and make our organic law perfect in its work of guaranteeing civil liberty to all men.
>
> In conclusion, gentlemen, you will pardon me for again reminding you that you have assembled to legislate in the interest of the whole people. Knowing you as I do, and judging of your motives by what I know of my own, I am assured that you will perform your duty in no bitter or partizan spirit, and that your acts will, one and all, promote the prosperity and welfare of every citizen. The waves of popular feeling run high after such a political storm as that from which we are now emerging; and the tendency of men whose feelings have been outraged by wanton insults and merciless abuse and slander is naturally toward retaliation when power is in their hands. But our revenge, if we need any, will be best obtained by steadily pursuing such a wise and prudent policy in the administration of the Government as will command the confidence and respect of all true hearted and patriotic men. Divesting ourselves of all selfish and partisan animosities, and cultivating that magnanimity of spirit which springs from a consciousness of right, let us endeavor to act well our part in this eventful age. With singleness of purpose, let us so legislate for this great commonwealth that coming generations shall look back to this day as the brightest era in our history, and cherish in grateful remembrance those who have been benefactors of their race. Recognizing our dependence upon Almighty God, in whose hands are the destinies of nations, and imploring His benediction upon your counsels, may peace and prosperity crown your efforts, and spread, not only over this commonwealth, but over all the States of our restored and regenerated Union.
>
> WM. H. SMITH.

MISSISSIPPI.

The Ejectment of Gov. Humphreys from the Executive Mansion by the Military—The Correspondence.

Jackson, Miss., June 16, 1868.

Hon. B. G. Humphreys:

Sir: I have the honor to inform you, that I have arrived here in pursuance to an order from Maj.-Gen. McDowell, a copy of which is inclosed; and am prepared to assume the office of Provisional Governor of the State of Mississippi. Be pleased to inform me when it will be convenient to receive me for the purpose of making such arrangements as may be necessary to carry into effect the order.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,
A. AMES, Brevet Major-General U. S. A.

GOV. HUMPHREYS' REFUSAL TO VACATE.

Executive Department, State of Mississippi,
Jackson, Miss., June 22, 1868.

General: Your note of the 16th inst. was handed to me this morning, upon my return to the capital, by my Private Secretary, Mr. Marion Smith, inclosing a printed copy of General Orders No. 23, from the headquarters of Brevet Major-Gen. McDowell, commanding Fourth Military District at Vicksburg. You request to be informed "when it will be convenient to receive me, (you,) for the purpose of making such arrangements as may be necessary to carry into effect the order." In reply I must say, that I regard the attempt to remove me from the office of Governor, as a usurpation of the civil government of Mississippi—unwarranted by and in violation of the the Constitution of the United States; and, having telegraphed the President of the United States and Commander-in-Chief of the Army for instructions, I am authorized to say that he disapproves the order for my removal from office. I must, therefore, in view of my duty to the constitutional rights of the people of Mississippi, and this disapproval of the President of the United States, refuse to vacate the office of Governor, or surrender the archives and public property of the States, until a legally qualified successor, under the Constitution of the State of Mississippi, is appointed. Very respectfully,

BENJ. G. HUMPHREYS,
Governor of Mississippi.

To Brevet Major-Gen. A. Ames, U. S. A., Jackson, Miss.

HE IS AGAIN ASKED TO LEAVE.

Executive Department, State of Mississippi,
Jackson, Miss., July 6, 1868.

Hon. B. G. Humphreys:

Sir: Soon after my arrival here, as Provisional Governor, I notified you that you might continue to occupy the Governor's mansion. Since then I have had cause to change my mind in the matter.

You will oblige me by vacating the mansion at as early a day as convenient.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,
A. AMES, Provisional Governor.

HE AGAIN REFUSES.

Executive Department, State of Mississippi,
Jackson, Miss., July 7, 1868.

Gen. A. Ames:

Sir: Your letter of the 6th inst., informing me that I would oblige you by vacating the "mansion" at as early a day as convenient, was duly received through the Post Office of this city.

The Governor's mansion was built by the taxpayers of Mississippi, only for the use and occupancy of their Constitutional Governors and their families. They elected me to that office in 1865, and I with my family have been in peacable, quiet and legal possession ever since. At the recent election the qualified voters of the State, both white and colored, have, by the largest popular vote ever cast in this State, unmistakably expressed their desire for my continuance in the use and occupancy of the mansion as their Constitutional Governor. In view of this expressed desire of the just and lawful owners that this property remain in the continuous possession of their own chosen custodian—and from the further fact that the mere occupancy of the mansion by my family cannot operate as an impediment to the just administration of the Reconstruction laws of Congress, I must respectfully decline to oblige yourself or others, by vacating the mansion until a legally qualified Governor is elected under the Constitution of the State. Very respectfully,

BENJ. G. HUMPHREYS.

PROPOSITION FOR JOINT TENANTCY.

Executive Department, State of Mississippi,
Jackson, Miss., July 9, 1868.

Hon. B G. Humphreys:

Sir:—I have been informed (it is possible that my information is incorrect) that you do not find it convenient to vacate the Governor's "mansion."

I presume it is because of the difficulty in finding any other fit residence. It is my wish to put you to as little personal inconvenience as possible. Under the above supposition, I have no objection to your occupying a part of the house. Next Monday, by which time you can make the necessary arrangements, I, with others, will take possession of a part of the house. So long as we may remain joint tenants, great care shall be taken not to to inconvenience your family.

Very respectfully, yours, &c.,
A. AMES, Provisional Governor.

HUMPHREYS REFUSES TO BE ANNOYED.

Jackson, Miss., July 9, 1868.

Gen. A. Ames:

Sir: Your letter of the 9th was received this morning. It will be disagreeable to myself and family to share the apartments of the Governor's mansion with other permanent tenants. I hope my letter of the 8th will be satisfactory, and relieve us of any such annoyance.

Very respectfully,
BENJ. G. HUMPHREYS.

THE END OF THE PARLEY.

Executive Deptartment, State of Mississippi,
Jackson, Miss., July 10, 1886.

Hon. B. G. Humphreys:

Sir: Yours of the 8th and 9th were received this morning.

You entirely ignore the Reconstruction acts of Congress and the action taken by those empowered to act under them. I recognize no other authority. Under such circumstances your statement by which you would show yourself the lawful Governor of this State, has little weight.

The feeling entertained not only by me, but by others, not to cause you any personal inconvenience, has, through your own action, ceased to exist.

The controversy about the "mansion" can only terminate as indicated in my letter of yesterday.

Very respectfully, A. AMES,
Brevet Major-General U. S. A.,
Provisional Governor.

THE ORDER TO VACATE.

Headquarters Post of Jackson,
Jackson, Miss., July 13, 1868.

Hon. B. G. Humphreys, Jackson, Miss.:

Sir: Gen. Ames, the Provisional Governor of this State, has called upon me, as the officer in command of this post, to gain possession of one-half of the mansion now occupied by you.

I send Lieut. Bache, with a guard of men, to see that Gov. Ames' request is carried out. Lieut. Bache will hand you this letter.

I do not desire to use force if I can help it, but he will be instructed to do so if necessary. I wish to avoid all unpleasantness to yourself and family, but if you desire, for political purposes, to have a military "pantomine," I have also instructed Lieut. Bache to carry it out with all the appearances of a reality without actual indignity.

I am, Sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,
JAMES BIDDLE,
Captain and Lieut.-Colonel U. S. A., Commanding Post.

The Comma.—The comma is very useful in it place, and sometimes quite important. It should, however, be used with judgment; otherwise it makes queer work. In the last number of the Americus (Ga.) *Republican* there appears an advertisement in which a firm announces, among other things, that they keep "check mozambique corset laces, figured muslin hair pins, striped Leon Congress gaiters, embroidered grenadine hoop skirts," &c.—*Savannah Republican.*

Frank Blair's revolutionary letter is published in nearly all the Southern papers, under the head of "Frank Blair's Platform."

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

LIFE, LETTERS AND POSTHUMOUS SKETCHES OF FREDRIKA BREMER. By her sister, CHARLOTTE QUIDING. New-York: HURD & HOUGHTON.

The biography of Fredrika Bremer—which more especially deals with the earlier half of her life—is a very agreeable sisterly narrative, and it is accompanied by a brief autobiography, which, like almost all autobiographies, impresses the reader with the genuine character of the writer. Both, however, will tend to do away with the general *beau ideal* of Fredrika. People thought of her as a gentle, equable nature—a calm, cheerful philanthropist, like Mary Russell Mitford or Mrs. Beecher Stowe. Here we find that she was of a wayward, impatient, repining and even rebellious disposition, full of self-sufficiency and dissatisfied with the limited sphere of action which was her lot as a woman. In many respects she resembled Margaret Fuller Ossoli, no doubt from certain peculiarities of early training, and also from a marked plainness of person and aspect. Both were women who found out early that they could not hope for the social consideration and loving attachments which follow most well-favored women, and which all women naturally prize before anything else in the world; and both inevitably nourished a good deal of malcontent feeling against the conventions of society which confined women to one *rôle* and sphere of action, and cut them off from those compensations which education and strength of mind may enable them to discover for themselves. Circumstances shape the destinies of all persons; and genius, that acts so powerfully upon the world, must itself be as powerfully acted on before it can begin to assert itself.

Fredrika Bremer was born in the Thule of the ancients—the boundary ground of the world—that is, in Finland, near the town of Abo, on 17th of August, 1801. Her father was descended from a noble German family who had settled in Sweden, and thence gone up to the Province of Finland, where they had iron-works and other factories, and enriched themselves by trade. In 1804, seeing that Russia was about to invade the Province, Fredrika's father, Carl Frederic Bremer, came down to Stockholm, near which he purchased the estate and mansion of Arsta.

Charlotte, Fredrika's elder sister, and the writer of the biography, describes her parents as very strict and formal, and lovers of household order and ceremony, things against which the nature of Fredrika rebelled from the beginning. The stories here told of her girlhood represent her as singularly wayward and mischievous, following her own froward ways and perpetually under the rebuke of her father and mother. At the same time she was an observant and a thoughtful child, and wrote certain verses at the age of 10. At that age she and her sister Charlotte were taught English and German, with history and geography. Their ideas were very precocious and active, as will be seen from the following passage of the biography:

"Twice a week a messenger was sent to town with the produce of the estate, and on his return we received letters and newspapers. My father read these latter aloud after supper. They were full of news from the theatre of war. Most of the European nations rose to grapple with the hitherto invincible Napoleon, who was now retreating after his defeat and enormous losses in Russia. Under the command of the Crown Prince of Sweden, Bernadotte, in whom the nations saw one of their liberators, a part of the Swedish army had crossed over to Germany.

Then new ideas and feelings were awakened in Fredrika. She wept bitterly for not having been born a man, so that she could have joined her countrymen to fight against the general disturber of peace and oppressor of nations; she wanted to fight for her native country; longed to distinguish herself to win renown and glory. She felt that she would not be wanting in courage, if she could only get over to Germany. There she would disguise herself; perhaps be made page to the Crown Prince. With her head full of these dreams, and how, to begin with, she was to get to Stockholm, she one day took her little shawl upon her arm, and set out upon the high road to the capital, in the hope that some chance—but of what kind she did not know—might favor her design. She got no further this time than to the so-called "red gate," a short distance from Arsta. Thence she returned home, unhappy that she had failed in her attempt, and revealed to me in the evening all her plans. I prayed her by all means not to entertain such a silly idea, representing to her that she could do nothing as a warrior; and I spoke of the sorrow which she would cause our parents. But she was not at all convinced that she could not, with the courage which she felt herself to possess, distinguish herself in war; and once again in the Summer she set out, trusting that chance this time would be more favorable to her.

She continued her march about a mile. Here she remained standing for nearly half an hour, in the expectation of seeing some family with whom she might be allowed to go to town. Disappointed in this hope, she returned home. "No carriage, not even a cat," had she seen during her walk. A long time did these warlike notions occupy her mind, but at last they gradually died away."

Charlotte and Fredrika were greatly discontented with the seclusion of their town-house in Stockholm. They were kept pretty closely at their books, and, as they grew up, were taught Italian, music, drawing, painting, dancing and other accomplishments. Fredrika, in 1818, wrote a small theatrical piece, called "The Poet" and Charlotte set it to music. This was performed on the birth-day of their father, who was moved to tears of pleasure by this token of affection and intellectual progress. He was a great invalid and often ill-tempered. His daughter, Charlotte, gives some graphic descriptions of that Swedish household, all of which are interesting. Respecting her father's peevishness she says:

"And now commenced a time of sickness and severe suffering for my father, which returned every Winter, but which he bore with admirable patience, without ever once complaining. Only the expression of pain in his face betrayed how much he suffered. The disease, which was gout, having now attacked his body, my father was so kind, so little exacting, so satisfied with everything, and frequently so cheerful, that we felt convinced that the gout had formerly been in his temper, because my father when ill, and my father when in health, were two very different beings. Probably, also, his more cheerful temper was owing to his altered diet.

It was the wish of my mother, and of us all, to make this time of severe trial as pleasant to my father as possible. When his sufferings were not too severe we read aloud to him a great many accounts of travels, which always interested him; and whenever the gout did not attack his hands, we played chess with him all through the long Winter evenings. My father was passionately fond of chess, but he did not like to lose the game; whereas he laughed at us when we were checkmate. This vexed and annoyed Fredrika very much, who disliked exceedingly that my father should laugh and chuckle while capturing those of her pieces which she frequently left unguarded. She could, on such occasions, rarely restrain her tears. This displeased my father, who sent her away, and I had to come and finish the game, which, in most cases, stood very unfavorably for her. Sometimes she had only the King and the Queen left, and these I had to move about until I became checkmate. I used to take it very coolly, and was glad, although astonished, that my father could find any pleasure in seeing such a wretched end to the game. Hedda did not know how to play chess; it was therefore Fredrika and I who each alternately had to play with him. Poor Fredrika went with an insurmountable aversion to the chess-table. I determined to manage so that I won one or two games every night, in order that my father should not consider himself too clever; but by some wrong moves I always let him win the last game, for otherwise he lost his temper, and that he should be in a good temper was, after all, the main point. I begged of Fredrika to think of this, and to try to overcome her aversion; but she never could calmly submit."

The constraints of home were too much for the patience and philosophy of Fredrika, who longed for an opportunity to exercise in some way the talents she possessed, and take some active part in the work and progress of society. The Biography thus speaks of one of her purposes at this time, 1822:

"One day, while we were speaking of our trials, Fredrika said that she could not stand such another Winter as the last, and that she had made up her mind to write a letter to our parents, and candidly tell them that she could not bear the life which we led at home, and beg of them not to be displeased if she went into one of the hospitals in Stockholm as a nurse. She would tell them how much she suffered from not being able to do any good, and from leading a useless and unprofitable life. I got alarmed at this determination; begged of her not to be too hasty; to remember what a dreadful storm she would raise; that she would not gain her point; that our parents would never give their consent to her proposal; and that her position, after such a refusal, would become much more painful than before. Besides, our parents would look upon her conduct as ungrateful. They had surely no idea of how painful our home was to us; but, as they had given us a good, careful education, regardless of expense, I was of opinion that there remained nothing else for us to do but patiently to submit to what could not be avoided. Fredrika promised to defer writing the letter, and—it never was written.

Ever since our stay in Paris, where Fredrika had seen those excellent 'Sœurs de Charité' wander about early and late to nurse and assist the indigent sick, she had longed for such an occupation in the world. Such an institution did not then exist in Stockholm, and our home was so shut up that she had not liberty to go out when she liked. She therefore saw no chance of coming in to the much coveted activity except by entering a hospital.

Meanwhile Fredrika continued devising plans for the future, partly in this direction and partly speculating on coming events, which might afford her an opportunity, by some great sacrifice on her part, of becoming famous and spoken of. We had in the country each our own room; and except those hours of the day when we took our walk, or played billiards with my father, we had liberty to occupy ourselves as we pleased. All this time Fredrika was busy writing both prose and verse, which she often read to me. This was to her a pleasure and a pastime, and helped her to forget and escape many heavy hours."

On the death of her father in 1830, Fredrika, whose "Sketches of Every-day Life" had become popular, determined to go no more into society, but live in retirement at Arsta and follow out her mission of authoress, and one devoted to the reform of society and the lessening of human suffering. Subsequently she spent the Summers of several years in Norway, where she wished to enter the hospital of Christina as a nurse; but was dissuaded by her friends. Having always had a love of wandering and travel, she went down to Copenhagen in 1848, thence, after a short sojourn, to London, and from that capital to our own capital of New-York, where she arrived in 1850. With regard to this visit, and indeed to the movements of the latter half of Fredrika's life, the biography is too brief; and we have nothing concerning the reception she met with here, or her notions respecting our people. But no doubt the discussions of a free society like ours would tend to encourage her in her favorite ideas of woman's mission. Says her biographer:

"Fredrika had during her career as an authoress, partly in consequence of her own experience in youth and partly from what she had witnessed in the world, made it the aim of her life to labor in the cause of woman, oppressed, according to her notions; and on her return from America it became her favorite idea to work for the entire emancipation of the Swedish woman and her deliverance from the traditional restrictions in her social position, which Fredrika considered to be both injurious and opposed to her natural rights. She wished, therefore, that women should, like men, and together with them, be allowed to study in the elementary schools and at the academies, in order to gain an opportunity of obtaining employments and situations suitable for them, in the service of the State. According to Fredrika's ideas it was a crying injustice to deny women, even those with exceedingly brilliant intellect and great talents, such opportunities. She said she was firmly convinced that they could acquire all kinds of knowledge just as well as men; that they ought to stand on the same level with them, and that they ought to prepare themselves in the public schools and universities to become lecturers, professors, judges, physicians and functionaries in the service of the State. She predicted that if women were permitted, like men, to acquire knowledge and skill, they would, when their capacity and indispensableness in the labor of society had become more generally acknowledged, be found fit for a variety of occupations, which partly already now existed, and partly would be required in future under a more energetic development of society; and she maintained that woman ought to have the same right to benefit her native country with her talents as man."

In 1856 Fredrika Bremer visited Switzerland. For the next five years she traveled in Belgium, France, Italy, Palestine and Greece. In 1861 she visited Germany. At some future time, very probably, the letters she must have written on these excursions and her impressions of travel will be given to the world.

Among the posthumous Sketches introduced into this volume is one styled "The Eagless," which has reference no doubt to the inspiration of her own life. It is as follows:

"It was morning, and the sun was shining brightly. The Eagle's sister sat in her eyrie upon the cliff, looking with longing eyes into bright space, involuntarily raising her wings, untried as yet. Proudly heaved her breast.

'Toward the sun! Up, toward the sun!' thus a voice seemed to say within her. 'Why should not I also see the glorious one nearer, bathe my eye in his light, and drink strength from his rays? Why should not the pilgrimage of the Eagless to the sun be praised in song, as well as that of the Eagle? My sight is strong, my wings young, my will powerful; up, up, toward the sun, toward the sun!'

She flew. The morning, the sunlight, and the freshness of endless space, the feeling of youthful vigor and energy filled her breast with delight.

In order to rest herself awhile, to look round and enjoy the new, beautiful life, she perched upon the top of an oak.

In the woods below all kinds of birds had flocked together. They had witnessed her bold flight.

'Trillili, well, well, trillili!' sang the larks, exultingly; 'fly on, Eagless, thou wilt be the glory of thy sex!'

'Courage!' cried a noble heron; 'courage, my little friend!'

'Hail, sister, hail!' sang the white swans, sailing among verdant islets.

'Croak, croak!' croaked the crow, 'that flight is dangerous; take care of yourself, my dear young lady.'

'Coo-coo-coo!' cooed the dove; 'why dost thou seek happiness so far away? Stay at home in your nest; warm yourself beside your mate; hatch your eggs and feed your young ones, and you may live many, many years! Coo-coo-coo!'

'Kle-vit, kle-vit!' screeched an owl. 'Some mischief will be done here.'

'Some mischief will be done here,' repeated starlings and parrots.

'All goes well, all goes well!' cried a flock of merry wild geese; 'very well!'

But a young and noble Eagle came and perched beside the Eagless, saying gently and tenderly: 'Thy flight is beautiful, but the road is long and thy strength is not sufficient.* Let me accompany thee; when thou beginnest to break down, my wing shall support thee; it shall shade thy eyes when the sun begins to dazzle them; and when danger approaches, or when thou tirest in thy flight, I will lead thee to my safe nest, yonder, upon that far off cliff, and stay beside thee!'

Gratefully declining his offer, the Eagless bent her head to the noble bird: 'I will be alone,' she answered; 'alone will I work out my destiny!' The cries of the other birds she took no notice of. She hastened only to the voice in her own breast: 'Up toward the sun, toward the sun!'

And again she raised her wings. Enraptured by the sun, by the freshness and joy, she rose higher and higher, far away from all the others.

Sadly and gloomily the young Eagle shook his wings, turned his eye away from the daring one, chose another mate, and conducted her to his eyrie on the distant cliff.

Meanwhile the Eagless pursued her flight alone, and approached nearer the sun. But alas! her eyes were suddenly dazzled, her head became dizzy, and she could not any longer clearly see her road. Still she flew on, but unconsciously she had lowered her flight toward earth. A sportsman saw her; he aimed at her with his murderous weapon; he fired, and—the lead was buried near the Eagless' heart.

On she flew still, but not upward; she flew toward the deep, deep forest. She felt herself struck by death.

Far into the dark forest she flew, and the dark forest closed rustling around her, concealing her from all eyes.

With bleeding bosom and a tear in her dimmed eye, the Eagless perched upon a fir-tree's branch. 'Happy for me,' she sighed, 'that I die unlamented and alone.'

Then she heard the dove coo to her young ones: 'Daughters of mine! Do not do as the Eagless! The proud silly one will surely come to grief in her flight. Stay at home in your valley, in your peaceful nests, and you will live many, many years.'

'I have erred!' said the Eagless, but proudly her heart swelled under the deadly wound; 'from youthful presumption have I erred and am punished. But silently I submit to my fate; may others be more happy! I do not complain, for I have beheld the sun nearer!'

'Kle-vit, kle-vit!' screeched the owls.

'Kle-vit, kle-vit!' repeated the starlings and parrots.

'All goes well, all goes well!' tauntingly sang the wild geese, while they sailed away over the forest.

'I die,' said the Eagless, with expiring strength; 'I die, but—the sun! I have beheld the sun nearer! Happy for me!'

And from the branch on which she had perched, she fell down with expanded wings, and was no more."

Fredrika Bremer died at the old house of Arsta, on the 31st of December, 1865, aged 64 years.

* Ornithologists must excuse the authoress for having in her poetical allegory depreciated the physical strength of the Eagless.

The Great Fire in Champaign, Ill.—Thirty-seven Buildings Burned.

The Urbana (Ill.) *Democrat*, of the 10th inst., gives a comprehensive report of the fire in Champaign, in the same State, on the morning of the 6th. The fire broke out in the rear of the City Hotel, and was not checked until two blocks, consisting of thirty-seven buildings, had been burned. The entire loss was estimated at nearly $100,000, not quite half of which was covered by insurance. The *Democrat* gives the following summary:

Loss on buildings	$38,400
Insurance on same	20,000
Loss on stocks, household goods and apparel	22,500
Insurance on same	12,000

The insurance companies suffer as follows:

Peoria Fire and Marine	$1,800	Albany City	$600
Enterprise	3,000	Equitable	2,100
International	1,500	City Fire	1,500
Hartford	500	Putnam	750
Farmers' and Merchants'	1,500	Phœnix	500
Ætna	2,000	Home, of New-York	150
Merchants'	1,000	Bloomington	300
Sangamo	800	Lorillard	250
Home, of New-Haven	2,500	Illinois Mutual	3,000
North American	2,700	Stock and Mutual	1,000
Security	2,100	Lumbermen's	500
		Miscellaneous Insurance	5,550

LOUISIANA.

The Reinstatement in the Union—Legislative Organization—End of Military Authority—Miscellaneous Matters.

From Our Own Correspondent.

NEW-ORLEANS, Monday, July 13, 1868.

The adoption by each House of Legislation of the fourteenth article has reinstated Louisiana in the Union, though subject to certain qualifications which much impair her Statehood. Still, we are entitled to demand the withdrawal of military rule and political supervision over us. But it is a singular fact that, so stringent has been the rule of the colored majority, directed by the few white adventurers who lead them, that we have come to look on the army as our friends and protectors. The ruling faction, on the other hand, who have not found the soldiers willing to carry out its own prejudices, are anxious to supersede them. They are obviously jealous of the kindly feeling between the white people of Louisiana and the soldiers who sympathize with their oppression. While, therefore, the Radicals may not like this sympathy, they cannot afford to offend the soldiers, nor dispense with their services in the event their extreme measures may provoke social troubles. So the soldiers will be kept for another hot, but we hope not unhealthy season, to protect the Radicals in the possession of their gains. This is a little hard on the soldiers, many of whom have been thus kept in this inglorious and unnecessary service for more than two years. The extraordinary propriety with which the Federal soldiers have conducted themselves has so won upon the approval of the people that the Press is everywhere publishing expressions of kindness, and it is even talked of to give them here some public demonstration of this feeling. To bring the men who fought the war together would be the most significant evidence that the contest was at an end.

THE GENERAL COMMANDING

has tendered his authority to the Governor, and no doubt is greatly gratified to get rid of the trouble. He will retire from his position with the respect of the people. Not because he has been a partisan of their interests, but because he has proved himself an honorable, just, and humane man. We have asked no favoritism at his hands, but he has protected us from the untold amount of injustice which might have been imposed upon us. From all these causes you can well understand that there is a certain amount of regret on passing from the protection and justice of the military rulers to the unrestrained persecution of our State authorities. This feeling is, we are aware, strange and unnatural, but it exists nevertheless. For

THE LEGISLATURE

was organized upon a partisan basis. It has taken measures to ensure the successful execution of all its plans. This has been done by an unsparing exclusion of the Opposition members in all cases necessary to maintain the ascendancy. Some have been promptly expelled, and others are on trial before the Committee on Elections upon the general charge of having used fraud and intimidation. Or, at least, that these agencies have been employed to effect their elections. The entire control of both Houses secured, the Radical purposes develope themselves with startling energy. The Police force is committed to five Commissioners appointed by the Governor and Senate. They have already assumed their powers. Three of the Commissioners are black and two white. The inevitable Englishman, Mr. Shelley, is the Scribe of the Board. We anticipate the composition of the Police in the same proportion of colored and white with the Commissioners. Then comes a bill to guarantee to all colors the equal right of admission to all places of licensed resort. This throws open restaurants, theatres and steam lines to all colors. Of course the colored Police force will be on hand to enforce these rights. Any violation of this law will be punished by fine and imprisonment. A third measure of the series is found in the bill which empowers the Governor and Senate to supersede the present School Boards by appointing seventeen Directors for this city. This Board is empowered to do all acts necessary for the reorganization of the school system, and all other acts in conflict are repealed. It is obvious that this bill is intended to bring white and colored children together in the schools, and the Police are to execute the law.

These bills are but the first of a series intended to revolutionize the laws and social usages of Louisiana. It is a bold experiment. The people will tolerate the loss of political office and salary. Many of us think the dismissal of men from their employment and compelling them to aid Southern society to repair itself will be no disadvantage; but the attempt to break up and violate the rules which society here as elsewhere has adjusted for itself, may produce acts of violence which all thoughtful persons deprecate and deplore, for these social collisions are not conspiracies. They neither require nor will they permit organization. Three or four young white men are drinking at the bar of a saloon, three or four colored men push in among them. Three or four children at school maltreat three or four others of either color. Pistols are drawn on both sides in the first case; men and women intervene in the second; excitement and violence spread in both cases, and before it can be prevented, civil war rages in the streets. It would be the same thing in New-York, in Cincinnati, or wherever the white man and woman separate themselves from the negro race. And such acts of violence can no more be prevented than any other epidemic. They are not planned, nor even premeditated, and therefore cannot be provided against. The few policemen in such a riot could not enforce the laws, and, as a result of a general engagement, the weaker side would certainly suffer greatly. It is plain that those who propose to carry out a social revolution here, which cannot be put in effect anywhere else in the United States, had better content themselves with offices or contracts. To these the people will submit. The other outrage on all antecedent ideas and opinions may prove an explosive which no political power can control.

MEXICAN MATTERS.

There have been some arrests, chiefly of loafers, who have not been intrusted with the secret of their own destination. It cannot, therefore, be known whether there is a deliberate attempt to coöperate in some pronunciamento. The authorities here have manifested a commendable activity to prevent any possible disturbance in Mexico, while some three hundred murders are reported within the past year in Texas alone. As a majority of those murdered are nothing but white people, it has not attracted as much apparent indignation as the supposed movement against our peaceful neighbor. The time is at hand, however, when the attractions of the United States will be greatly diminished to the immigrant, and we shall need a new dumping ground for Europe. Mexico naturally comes next, and it will behoove the Federal Government to get ready for it. Mr. Seward prefers an iceberg to a coffee grove. It is safer to deal with an indulgent friend than with a jealous and astute power which "looks not lovingly" upon us. But the problem must be solved by some one, and it will require a Western Secretary of State to effect it. Already that great region is embarrassed with the extent of its products. It requires the open markets of Mexico, the Isthmus and the Islands. Why do American statesmen limit themselves to the arrest of a few adventurers attracted by the dishonest inducements of invasion? Let them procure such treaties of reciprocity as will throw these markets open to honest enterprise, and our own citizens will maintain peaceful relations with Spanish America, because they cannot afford to have a lucrative trade interrupted by fillibusters. The peaceful trade with China has brought about an understanding with all European Powers that no encroachment upon her nationality will be tolerated. The Continental States of America should profit by this lesson, and give the merchants of the United States free trade with all Southern ports. These merchants would invoke the guarantee of their Government to preserve peace with their customers. Will no statesman of either country adopt this pacific and practical view of our true policy?

OUR CROP PROSPECTS.

From all quarters the news is favorable for a good crop of cotton, corn and vegetables. The freedmen realize their obligations. They have ceased to hope for the intervention of land and mules. They have ceased to apprehend any attempt to reduce them again to bondage. They labor with more regularity, and although the product of their labor is not so great as formerly, it can be relied on as a fixed quantity. The crisis of the drouth and worm is perhaps over; that of frost and too much rain remains. Some sanguine calculators are raising the yield to three millions of bales, and some are even going so far as to predicate prices on that estimate. It is not safe to anticipate much more than the past crop, because a less breadth has been planted in cotton and more in provisions than heretofore. After all, the cotton planter is no speculator. He cannot foretell prices. He should sell as soon as possible and put his money to a good use. The astrology of cotton is played out. The prices are fixed in Liverpool, and the New-Orleans market is but a way station on the route to the world market. W. M. B.

VIRGINIA.

The Great Immigration Convention—The Town of Burkeville—Speech of Thomas Stanhope Flourney—Germans to be Invited Over to Help Us, &c., &c.

From Our Own Correspondent.

BURKEVILLE, Va., Saturday, July 11, 1868.

A grand proclamation having been made in the journals of the "Southside," as also in those of Richmond, that a convention would be held in Burkeville, Nottoway County, on the 8th instant, to be composed of farmers, manufactures, merchants and others interested in that important section of Virginia, as also of delegates from the northern counties of North Carolina, for the purpose of considering some practicable scheme to encourage and to expedite foreign immigration into the State, at the request of several influential gentlemen, who have the real interests, material as well as political of the State at heart, your correspondent and his "carpet-bag" took the Richmond and Danaville cars at an early hour on that very sultry and sweltering morn, for the scene of the proposed meeting. Without being guilty of "puffery," I may be permitted to say that a pleasanter or more interesting rail-ride could not have been enjoyed within the multitudinous American seas. And although by no means swift, the iron horse performed well his part; so did the President of the road, the conductor, the brakesman, the engineer, fireman, and if any of the Directors and stockholders were present, they also did theirs, so far as could be seen, if they had anything to do. At the easy rate of twenty miles an hour, the train, and its precious burden, including several editors and reporters, were rolled over the smooth road through a very beautiful but neglected country, mostly overgrown with primeval forests and blackberry bushes: and in the course of three hours, without any incident or accident worthy of note, we were landed at the hospitable doors of the principal and only hotel, and almost the only house in the City of Burkville—a place not unknown to fame—for it was here in the last hours of the expiring Confederacy the retreating army of Lee was headed off by the dashing cavalry of rough-riding Sheridan. The country around and about the place is quite level, and the situation pleasant enough. Nature, which has preserved its scenery in pristine purity, evidently designed from the beginning that Burkeville should at some future day be a great city,—the seat of empire, of wealth, of refinement and of learning; but at present it is in rather reduced circumstances, like most of its inhabitants; and were Yankee-doodle to pay it a visit he would not experience the same difficulties he encountered on that great occasion when he failed to "see the town because there were so many houses." But Burkeville is, notwithstanding the scarcity of its habitations and sparseness of its population, a place of no little importance, owing to the fact that it is a railroad junction, and a place where you lie over several hours to "wait for the train." This is worth a mint to the hotel, an excellent establishment, which Lacky knows how to keep, and have the flies well brushed from the table. It was here that the friends of immigration, and those devoted patriots who had summoned up sufficient courage to part with a few of their precious, uncultivated and unproducing though not unproductive acres—although to do so was a species of moral martyrdom—had determined to meet and confer, and settle upon some plan to increase the population, enhance the value of their property, and encourage the investment of capital in this section. When our train arrived, there were about 200 white people, and nearly double that number of the colored race—men, women and children—assembled in the town. The scene was not unlike that presented at a county court house during term week. Most of the farmers were dressed in the plainest homespun—a few only appearing in store-goods, and they so loosely and unfashionably cut that a Broadway exquisite would have fainted at sight of the queer "make-ups." But, no matter if their attire was not in the newest Parisian style and appeared to date from the Revolutionary period, when the wearers opened "their mouths and spake," you found yourself front to front with men of mind, of capacity and learning, whose eyes beamed with intelligence both natural and acquired. They were neither strangers to books, nor to the ways of the world; neither boorish in their manners, nor obsequious, but calm, courteous and dignified. If their dress deceived the vulgar multitude, their language and actions in a moment satisfied those capable of judging that they were the true gentlemen of Nature.

Other trains began to arrive from the south and the east and the west, and soon the numbers of the Convention were increased. After some time expended in becoming acquainted with one another, and the introductions generally took place in the bar-room over refreshing goblets of ice water crowned with mint and stiffened with a stick and a little sugar, the line of march was taken up for "the large building on the Hill," which I was informed was "Lacey's real hotel," but had been deserted for the present save a sleeping place for travelers left behind or lying over. In the spacious dining hall of this building the Convention was called to order by Judge Thomas H. Campbell, who is and has been a big man in the "Southside." He has the advantage of having been born great, of having had greatness thrust upon him, and should he become more liberal and progressive in his ideas he may yet fulfill a great destiny by achieving greatness. The Judge, who, when a member of the Legislature, when other days their tales of gladness told,—said that the southside counties of Virginia and those of northern North Carolina had been called upon to send delegates to this Convention for the purpose of devising means to develop the resources of their section. Said he: "We have the finest soil in the world, and the best country, but find that we not only are not masters of the political situation, but are not masters of our own estates; and it is our duty to consider measures not only to recover from our impoverished condition, but to make the white man ruler in the Old Dominion." He then nominated Mr. Richard Irby, a very opulent farmer of Nottoway County, temporary chairman. He was chosen by acclamation. Mr. James McDonald, editor of the Richmond *Whig*, one of the ablest, most sincere, and most truly Conservative writers in the State, was made Secretary, with Mr. F. J. Clarke, of the Petersburg *Express*, as his co-laborer.

A Committee of ten were appointed on permanent organization, which after a short absence from the hall, reported the names of Major W. T. Sutherlin as President of the Convention, and those of ten other gentlemen of Virginia and North Carolina, one from each county, as Vice Presidents. Messrs. McDonald and Clarke were retained as Secretaries, but the clerical force was increased by adding the names of all editors and reporters present from the two States.

Major Sutherlin, the President, who is a gentleman of immense wealth, said to be worth two millions, and a very enterprising citizen of Danville, on taking the chair, made a very able speech, but brief and to the point. He said his heart and all his energies and means were committed to the success of the projects in contemplation—to the reëstablishment on a permanent basis of the material prosperity of the State, particularly of this portion. He thought the immigration of white men from other countries a paramount necessity, and it ought to be invited, encouraged and aided by all the means that could be brought to its aid; but while they went to foreign countries for labor and population, he trusted they would not forget the prior claims of their own native sons. He wanted to see the old gray-headed fathers take their own flesh and blood by the hand, and show *them* the path to fortune. One native of the soil of Virginia was better than two from any other land. Nor would he forget (turning to the colored men who were looking in at the windows) those of another race, who had proved themselves true and faithful according to their condition in life; while he would not countenance those who had shown a disposition to become rulers in the land. A better day was dawning, and it was not far distant when intelligence would govern and rule this country again, as it had in former times. It must come speedily; therefore they should work on and bear their present temporary ills with resignation. "Work, work, and nothing else but work," ought to be the watchword of every Virginia man; and, if pursued, it would bring to them the wealth and happiness of former days. Everything must be done by labor—mental or physical—intelligence and energy must be brought to bear, and gradually but surely they would see their former prosperity returning. It was indispensably necessary that the white population of the country must be increased, and it must be done openly and without concealment—let it be known to the whole world that we are determined the intelligence of this country shall control the destinies of the State. [Great applause.]

A committee to prepare business, with Mr. Sutherlin as its chairman, was then appointed and "retired to consult." A number of gentlemen were then called upon to address the Convention, but only Judge Tom Campbell responded, and he made a most violent and bitter harangue, denouncing the efforts of their former slaves, aided by Yankee adventurers and carpet-baggers, to rule those who were the masters of the soil, and had been for generations its rightful owners and rulers. He said: "We, the gentlemen of Virginia, who own the land, must rule the country." He grew pathetic over the very thought of being asked to part with one rood of those broad acres which has been in possession of his family from the days of his great-grandfather, and had descended to him in a direct line through his mother. What! ask him to sell the land in which reposed the ashes of his sires; it was an insult too grievous to bear. But if they could only bring in a good German population of industrious laborers, who would take the places of those who had proved themselves unworthy of confidence, and act in concert with the white race in the State, he would welcome them, and do all in his power to make them comfortable and happy; but he wanted none of your sharp, scheming Yankees, for whom the speaker seemed to have the most ineffable contempt as well as undying hatred.

His remarks are a fair specimen of all the "talk" I heard hereabout. They want white immigration, but do not want to sell their lands. What they desire is foreign labor from Germany or England, or elsewhere, to take the place of the detested negro. To tell them that it would be only swapping the devil for a witch, is of no avail. They have so little knowledge of the great world outside of Virginia, and know so little of the realities of free labor, having all their lives been accustomed to that enforced by the lash, that they are incredulous when you tell them a German laborer or farmer is, generally speaking, a man of education and refinement, fond of good living, his wife, his lager and his friends; must have a comfortable home of his own, and prefers to work for himself on his own acres, and will not be content to live on corn bread and fat pork, and live in a dog kennel as the negroes are. Judge Campbell will get few immigrants from abroad on his terms, and those he does get, in less than a month, he would be willing to get rid of in exchange for the worst negro he ever worked on his "ancestral domain" of 2,500 acres.

The Convention learning that Col. Thomas S. Flournoy, whose name used to be national, was present, he was called on for a speech; and right well did he acquit himself, showing that his frosty locks have not chilled the fires of his younger years.

He opened by saying that he understood the leading purpose which had called them together was to consult in regard to the best method of relief in their present exigencies. It was a matter of the greatest moment to the entire people of Virginia. Virginia—the brave old commonwealth—his mother and mother of States and statesmen. My God! what she was and what she is! Was it arrogance to say that in the day of her greatness and power so such people ever existed? Now, a persistent effort was being made to make them the slaves of their slaves. He called God to witness that had he the power he never would reduce the negroes back to slavery; but he had determined never to be their slave. He thanked God for one thing, while mighty armies, with overwhelming numbers, had reduced them to this impoverished condition, the effect had been to turn the minds of the people to think upon the material resources of the State, which are superior to those of any other country on earth. Before the war the mind of Virginia was devoted exclusively to politics. It was the custom of every party in the State just previous to an election to hold the country over some imaginary bottomless pit, and the people were called upon to save it from the brink of ruin. The Legislature of Virginia never adjourned in those days. While other Legislatures got through with their business promptly, and went home to look after their material improvements, the lawmakers of this State remained in session until it could force out of Congress, some recognition of the resolutions of '98 and 99, talked about Washington, and Jefferson, and Henry, and what a mighty people we were, until they made even our smallest boys feel six-feet-two in their boots. But all this was changed now, the resolutions of '98 were forgotten, and the minds of the people were turned to agricultural development and internal improvements. Since the surrender—oh, God! the surrender!—the surrender of Robert E. Lee, the greatest living soldier and noblest living man!—since the surrender he had heard more talk about building railroads than he had ever heard in all his life before. And why did they build these roads? It was to increase labor, and thereby cheapen it; to enhance the value of our lands by bringing them and their products within reach of a market. He desired to see the population of the State increased tenfold, and the cities filled; he wanted everybody to come, but he did not wish to see her a prosperous country if the old inhabitants were to pass away, to be driven out and hunted from the soil of their fathers. Rather than this should come to pass, he would see the State one vast sheet of water from the noble harbor which bounds it on the east to the loftiest peaks of the mountains in the west; he would see it thus rather than the day should come when their children could not drop a tear upon the graves of "Stonewall" and Lee. He sympathized with every effort to bring population into the State, and hoped that thousands might come and aid in building up the country, but they must not come to crowd the Virginians. He wanted the Northern people to come, and to come from all points; and let the sons of Virginia who have wandered abroad return, and aid in extending the line of their native greatness throughout all time. But no scheme of immigration would succeed until they built railroads and cheapened transportation.

The speaker then went on at length to describe the vast advantages that must accrue to the State by well directed effort to complete at once the proposed railroad from Norfolk through the Southside counties to Bristol, of which great work he is President. He showed them how it would tap the Great Pacific road, Cincinnati, Louisville, and other commercial centers West, thus bringing the commerce of China and the East Indies, of California, and the Valley of the Mississippi, through Virginia to its great natural outlet at Norfolk—shortening the distance by which it now finds its way to the ocean through New-York by over two hundred miles, and thus making Norfolk what she ought to be, and will be, the great commercial metropolis of the Atlantic coast. They could make no better investment, whether it were to increase their population or their personal wealth, than by subscribing to this stock, which would, in a few years, command a higher premium than that of the Baltimore and Ohio road, of the Pennsylvania Central, or of the New-York Central. Out of eleven million acres of land they owned on the line of this road, if they would subscribe two millions, it would be sufficient to build, and would be readily bought up, for the men of Pennsylvania and New-York, whose lands can be readily sold for $100 dollars per acre, would dispose of them, and hasten down here to invest in larger farms of virgin soil, more prolific than their own,—the country would soon teem with a good population, industrious, peaceful, intelligent and skillful, and the material prosperity of the entire State of Virginia, would be forever secured. He desired to see all the railroad enterprises in Virginia succeed, but more particularly this one, as it was of more vital importance; for unless it were done, and that speedily, Baltimore, which, from its grand trunk, and with its immense surplus capital, was reaching out its arms like Briareus of old, and grasping everything within its giant reach, would steal the sceptre of power from Virginia, the crown of empire from Norfolk, and place it upon her own more daring head. And she would deserve to wear it too, if from our lack of energy we were to permit her to bear it away. The Chesapeake and Ohio Railroad, had petitioned Congress for fifteen million dollars to aid in the completion of that work, and he hoped they would get it and that Congressional aid would be given to all great enterprises undertaken throughout the country, for we could not have too many internal improvements to develop the wealth and greatness of the country. He urged upon them, therefore, as the only sure means of securing a desirable class of immigrants, to commence at once the building of this road. Before the war the cry was, "We are too rich and don't want internal improvements;" now the cry was, "We are too poor to build them." The time had come when they must either do or die. They must do it themselves, or others would do it for them; for it would be accomplished by those who had both the means and the energy; the road would be built and Norfolk made a great city by these strangers, who would thus become the rulers of the land. Part with a portion of your useless land then and build this great work; if you do not, the day will come when you will be ashamed that your names are not among those who gave their aid to this great improvement to save the State.

The speech of Mr. Flournoy was listened to with marked attention and was warmly applauded, but several objected to the introduction of railroads as foreign to the objects of the meeting, which they looked upon purely as a scheme to procure laborers to take the places of the blacks. These, of course, were the more narrow-minded—the one-idead men of the body—but they seemed to be the most numerous.

Judge John Carr, of Carswell, N. C., then spoke a speech of a good many dramatic lengths, glorifying Virginia as his native State, eulogizing her past and present heroes and sages, denouncing the carpetbaggers and the negroes, and lamenting the misfortunes which had overtaken his adopted State. It was quite a doleful jeremiad. As he said nothing that has not been said a thousand times by every Southern newspaper and orator since reconstruction commenced, and has grown weary, flat, stale and unprofitable, I cannot devote any more space to the amiable North State Bourbon. His remarks pleased his audience very much, however. They suited their temper.

Gen. J. D. Imboden then introduced, in very complimentary terms, Rev. J. A. Reidenbach, a German preacher from No. 62 Scholes-street, Brooklyn, E. D., N. Y., as his card informs me. The pastor read—in good English, with a very slight accent—a lengthy paper giving his views in regard to the prospects of German immigration. He told them very plainly that his countrymen had been raised on different food from the negroes, and would not submit to corn bread and pork. They must have their home comforts, and their home pastimes, and their home associations, or they would get very home-sick. They would prefer to live in colonies or communities of their own race and language. And if they could be thus colonized and assured of every comfort they enjoyed at home in the Fatherland, he felt no hesitation in saying that many farmers of small means might be induced to come. He was willing to go to Germany as an agent of the Virginia planters, and do what he could in their behalf. He concluded by bearing witness to the uniform kindness and courtesy extended to him since his arrival in Virginia on his "prospecting" tour, and asked the Convention to give him its indorsement for his future investigations, and also to request the several railroad companies in the South to extend to him the freedom of their several lines.

The supplanters of negro labor for that of the cerulian-eyed dweller on the Rhine, did not receive much consolation from the words of the preacher,—but nevertheless, they very courteously applauded his address, and passed resolutions thanking him for having delivered it,—and asked the railroads to give him free passage to and fro in the State.

The Committee on Business having announced they would not be ready to report before morning, the meeting adjourned,—most of the assemblage repairing to Lacky's where a sumptuous repast awaited the hungry throng. As the hotels and private houses were all crowded, much worse than they were in New-York at the "big Convention," your humble servant concluded to put up with a casual acquaintance from Petersburg, the proprietor of a traveling menagerie, who was a most excellent *Cooke* and provider. The menagerie we visited consisted of one solitary "tiger," and was caged in a distant room of the hotel, where his growls could not be overheard. A few of the gentlemen of the Convention paid pretty heavily before morning to see the animal—but as a general thing money is so scarce that even a whole cage of animals, with a circus and negro minstrels thrown in, would not draw.

Next morning, we rose betimes, washed, dressed, breakfasted, and went to witness the last hours of the Great Burkeville Convention. A number of resolutions were adopted to encourage immigration, the sale of lands, either complete, and on long time, or by lease, and the appointment of a General Directory, and an invitation was extended to all well disposed persons, from all quarters of the world, to come to Virginia, where they can either find employment or land to purchase; and then after a little sort of glorification in the way of political speech-making, the Convention adjourned *sine die*. Like all Conventions of the kind I have witnessed during the past twenty years, it met, it talked, it resolved and adjourned, and that's all that will come of it. The farmers must devise means to induce the negroes to work; and the best means is prompt payments in ready cash, and not in promises never to be half fulfilled, as it appears is much too frequently the case. I found the negroes quiet and orderly; although everybody told me they would not work, and lived by stealing. They seem to mix more freely with the whites than in the city, and have progressed so far on the road to social equality that both take their juleps at the same identical bar. Still the whole labor system is disorganized. This is a fact that cannot be denied. Why it is so I shall endeavor to explain hereafter. KAPPA.

Mr. Shellabarger's Successor in Congress

From the Columbus (Ohio) Journal, July 16.

Hon. J. J. Winans, of Xenia, who was nominated for Congress at the Convention at London, on yesterday, is a sterling Republican and a gentleman of acknowledged abilities and high legal attainments. He was a member of the Ohio Senate in 1860–'61, and as a legislator established a reputation for industry, political integrity and unswerving devotion to the principles of the Republican Party. He was elected a Judge of the Court of Common Pleas in 1865, and for the past three years has been discharging the duties of that position with entire acceptance and marked ability.

Judge Winans is well known throughout Greene and Clarke Counties, where he is personally very popular, and is esteemed not only as an able and upright Judge, but as a whole-souled, estimable man. With a candidate worthy of our cause, and worthy to represent the Central District in Congress we shall enter upon this canvass with purpose and determination to win the fight and claim the prize.

Alabama Republican State Convention.

The Alabama Republican State Convention to nominate Presidential electors was held in Montgomery on Wednesday, 15th inst. All the counties in the State, except twelve, were fully represented. Thos. O. Gascock, of Montgomery, was made temporary Chairman, and W. B. Figures, of Huntsville, temporary Secretary. After appointing a Committee on Credentials, the Convention took a recess. On reassembling in the afternoon, Joshua Morse was made permanent Chairman and J. M. Phillips Secretary. The Committee on Resolutions reported a series which was adopted unanimously and amid loud cheers.

The first congratulates the people of Alabama upon the restoration of the State upon the basis of human liberty. The second indorses the Chicago platform of 1868. The third declares Grant and Colfax worthy standard-bearers of the Republican Party. The fourth pledges the State of Alabama for Grant and Colfax by 30,000 majority. The fifth declares the Secessionists of the South and the Democratic Party of the North identical, and that the issue they make with the loyal people is the same now as in the war—the issue of peace, law and order against rebellion, anarchy and war. The sixth pledges the Republican Party of Alabama to maintain inviolate free schools, a free ballot, and equal rights for all. The seventh asks that Gen. Shepard may be retained in command of the United States troops in Alabama.

After the resolutions had been adopted, the Convention proceeded to nominate electors. A considerable discussion sprung up as to whether Nicholas Davis, of Huntsville, should be one of the electors for the State at large. He was finally nominated by acclamation. Joshua Morse was chosen in the same manner, and Chisholm, of Montgomery, and Berry, of Mobile, the latter a colored man, were chosen alternates. After some other proceedings the Convention adjourned in excellent spirits and amid loud cheers for Grant and Colfax and the electoral ticket.

SECESSION TALK.

The Pirate Semmes' Indorsement.

Raphael Semmes was the first speaker at the Democratic meeting in Mobile, Ala., on Monday evening, to ratify the nomination of Seymour and Blair. He said that he was not prepared to make a speech. The notice of the meeting first caught his eye at his country place, and it induced him to come to the city and rejoice over the action of the great and glorious Democratic Party. Subsequent to the war, when a great many of the Southern politicians were willing to compromise their principles for their love of office, he despaired of the country and kept himself aloof from politics. He had been a Democrat all his life—before the war, during the war, and since the war—and fought the war on the principles of Democracy, believing that the grand old Constitution which embodied these principles was about to be destroyed. Continuing, he said:

"There is really but one grand issue in this contest, and that is the restoration of these States to their proper places in the Union, with all their rights and privileges unimpaired. This issue will have the effect to drive from our midst the hordes of adventurers who have swarmed upon us like vultures, to eat up the substance of the people. This issue will again reduce the negro to a subordinate position as the inferior race, and restore the white man to the government which belongs to him. When you have settled this issue it will be time enough to talk about policy. It will be time enough to rid ourselves of the leprous army which has been battening upon the wealth of the South. It will be time enough to settle questions of currency. It will be time enough to destroy the tariff and taxation under which the nation has been groaning. And now, fellow-citizens, I have come here to declare that I have given in my allegiance, heart and soul, to the old flag, *provided* we can restore the old flag again to be the representative of the principles of the Constitution, which we will be able to effect by the election of Seymour and Blair."

How the Ex-Rebels Talked in Baltimore.

Gen. Wade Hampton, by invitation, addressed the Democratic Association in Baltimore on Thursday night. In speaking of reasons why a son of South Carolina should make open acknowledgments to the State of Maryland, he said:

"I remember that when I was a soldier in the glorious army of Northern Virginia, the sons of Maryland swept across the borders and again stood side by side with South Carolina in a great contest for liberty. [Applause.] For three years I commanded a regiment of Marylanders, and here, on their own soil, among their acquaintances and friends, I wish to say that among all the brave and true men of that immortal army, none were truer or braver than the soldiers of White's battalion. [Applause.] It belonged to what was called the Laurel Brigade, and when its Brigadier-General (Rosser) expected sharp and decisive work, I always knew it, because White's battalion was in front. He used to order Col. White 'if he met the enemy to ride over him,' and it would have to be a very strong and very bold party indeed that White would not ride over. Some of those gallant men may be present; if not I hope my voice may reach them, that they may know that their commander prays for their happiness and prosperity. As they were brave and true and honorable soldiers, they must now, with that same fidelity they displayed in time of war, devote themselves to the arts and the pursuits of peace; they must, as then, devote themselves for the benefit of their country, to upholding the Constitution, the Union and the laws, and go to work, as the most effectual means of so doing, for Seymour and Blair. [Applause.] It is scarcely necessary for me to give this advice, possibly, as every man I have met in Maryland is for Seymour and Blair."

Col. Thomas F. Bowie was called for, and, speaking of the war, said it began with the purest patriotism, and though it was not successful it was to sustain the Constitution of the United States. With the fall of the South fell the Constitution, and it is now crushed under foot. The miserable traitors and conspirators, the Radical faction, had legislated unconstitutionally all the time. In the course of his remarks he spoke of the financial question, and said the bondholders should be taxed, "for they gave their money to prosecute the most unholy war ever known on the earth."

FORTY-FIRST CONGRESS.

List of Candidates Thus Far Nominated.

Nominations have been made for the next Congress, as follows, those marked with a * being the present incumbents:

Republican.	*Democratic.*
CALIFORNIA.	
	1. *Samuel B. Axtell.
	3. *James A. Johnson.
ILLINOIS.	
At large—*John A. Logan.	At large—Wm. W. O'Brien.
2. *John F. Farnsworth.	7. Thomas Brewer.
3. *Elihu B. Washburne.	8. Benjamin S. Edwards.
4. John B. Hawley.	9. Thompson W. McNeely.
5. *Ebon C. Ingersoll.	10. *Albert G. Burr.
6. *Burton C. Cook.	11. *Samuel S. Marshall.
7. Gen. Jesse H. Moore.	12. William H. Snyder.
8. *Shelby M. Cullom.	
9. Amos C. Babcock, (declined.)	
10. Jonathan B. Turner.	
11. Gen. James S. Martin.	
12. Major John Breeze Hay.	
13. *Green B. Raum.	
INDIANA.	
1. Gen. Jas. C. Veatch.	2. *Michael C. Kerr.
2. Gen. Walter Gresham.	3. *William S. Holman.
3. Judge R. N. Lamb.	4. John S. Reid.
4. *George W. Julian.	5. John S. Knightley.
5. *John Coburn.	8. Nathan A. Rees.
6. Major Wm. Wirt Carter.	9. Robert Lowry.
7. *Godlove S. Orth.	10. A. Ellison.
8. Daniel D. Pratt.	11. John Colerick.
9. *Gen. John P. C. Shanks.	
10. *William Williams.	
11. Gen. Jasper Packard.	
IOWA.	
1. George W. McCreary.	1. Charles Negus.
2. Col. William Smyth.	3. Charles O'Neill.
4. *William Loughridge.	4. John P. Irish.
5. Frank W. Palmer.	5. Col. P. Gad Bryan.
	6. H. E. J. Boardman.
MAINE.	
1. *John Lynch.	3. E. Wilder Farley.
2. S. P. Morrill.	4. George W. Ladd.
3. *James G. Blaine.	
MICHIGAN.	
1. *Fernando C. Beaman.	2. Byron G. Stout.
6. Randolph Strickland.	6. Wm. Newton.
MINNESOTA.	
1. Morton S. Wilkinson.	
NEW-YORK.	
20. *Addison H. Laflin.	
26. Giles W. Hotchkiss.	
27. *Hamilton Ward.	
OHIO.	
4. *William Lawrence.	11. M. J. Farrand.
7. James J. Winans.	13. *George W. Morgan.
11. *John T. Wilson.	
16. *John A. Bingham.	
17. Jacob A. Ambler.	
18. William H. Upson.	
19. *James A. Garfield.	
PENNSYLVANIA.	
1. Benjamin L. Berry.	1. *Samuel J. Randall.
2. *Charles O'Neil.	2. Col. Thomas B. Florence.
3. *Leonard Myers.	3. John Moffett.
4. *William D. Kelley.	4. J. S. Nicholson.
21. *John Covode.	
22. Gen. J. S. Negley.	
23. *Thomas Williams.	
TENNESSEE.	
3. *William B. Stokes.	
6. *Samuel M. Arnell.	
6. John Jay Luck, (Ind.)	
VERMONT.	
	1. John Cain.
	2. Charles M. Chase.
	3. Waldo Brigham.
WEST VIRGINIA.	
1. Gen. I. H. Duvall.	
2. J. C. McGrew.	
3. Gen. John S. Witcher.	

The Virginia Constitution—Gen. Grant's Indorsement.

From the Richmond Dispatch, July 16.

The New-York *World* says that when Stoneman wishes the Virginia Constitution put to the vote, with its franchise clause left out, Grant says:

HEADQUARTERS ARMY, June 26, 1868.

Respectfully forwarded to the Secretary of War, I heartily concur in Gen. Stoneman's recommendation.

And the *World* thereupon proceeds to censure Gen. Grant for this indorsement. We, on the contrary, while, for good reasons, more deeply interested in the defeat of Grant than the *World's* editor or any other Northern man can be, are disposed to give him credit for coinciding with the views of Gen. Schofield and Gen. Stoneman in this respect. The *World* will find that in making this indorsement, Gen. Grant ran counter to the wishes of the carpetbaggers and scalawags outside of Congress, and of the unprincipled Radicals in that body.

The following are among the recent arrivals at Congress Hall, Saratoga Springs; Judge A. B. James, New-York; Judge Caton, Illinois; Judge Potter, New-York; Judge Spencer, New-York; Gen. Gansevoort, Albany, N. Y.; John Minor Botts, Virginia; Gen. Baker, Alabama; Col. Oats, Alabama; Gen. M. W. Young, Georgia; Gen. P. M. B. Young, Southern Georgia; Hon. E. W. Leavenworth, New-York; Hon. Wm. Wall, New-York; Wm. Hunter, Jr., and family, Brooklyn; A. D. Polhemus and family, Brooklyn; J. A. Sprague and family, New-York; C. W. Durant and family, New-York; C. K. Gamson and family, New-York; Joseph Hainson and family, Philadelphia; A. Heaton and family, Philadelphia; G. F. Peabody and lady, Philadelphia; W. B. Hazeltine and lady, Philadelphia; W. S.

Williams and family, New-York; J. A. Raynor and family, New-York, Dr. Berford and family, New-York; F. H. Tows and family, New-York; Prof. Punchalli; F. W. Hulchins and family, New-York; W. C. Dunton and family, New-York; A. H. Hunewell and wife, Boston; J. A. Shorabruga and wife, Pennsylvania; Count de Camaran, Cuba; Samuel I. Gerritson, Brooklyn.

Murder by a Boy in New-Hampshire.

From the Concord (N. H.) Patriot, July 16.

Mr. Robert McQuestion, of Litchfield, who was stabbed on Sunday afternoon by a boy named Holmes, about sixteen years of age, an escaped convict from the Reform School at Manchester, died this morning from the effects of the wound. Holmes was imprisoned about two years ago for stealing a cow in Nashua, and made his escape last Friday night. Mr. McQuestion was immediately notified, and also that Holmes threatened to take his life. Sunday afternoon about 2 o'clock, as Mr. McQuestion and wife were walking about the farm, they saw Holmes coming toward them. When he came up the former endeavored to arrest him. Holmes ran and McQuestion followed. As the latter came up to him, Holmes turned and drew a sheath-knife, stabbing McQuestion in the right side. The murderer had not been captured at last accounts.

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

MYSTERIOUS BANK ROBBERY.

Sudden Disappearance of $80,000 from the Safe of the Importers' and Traders' Bank—Singular Reticence of the Police.

That daring and extensive robberies occur in this City nearly every week is well known to those in any way conversant with the criminal events of the day, but very few of these robberies are made public through the connivance of interested detectives and those desirous of concealing their heavy, frequently ruinous, losses, and it is only by accident that the real facts are gained by the reporters for publication. Bank offices or vaults are entered seemingly with impunity by the thieves, who carry off large amounts in cash and bonds, and the officials having the money in their trust simply aim at getting back a portion of the plunder, and allow the criminals full liberty to attack some other institution, and lay it under like disgraceful tribute. We have another of these mysterious robberies to report to-day, if indeed any "robbery" has really occurred, for in the absence of official information on the subject, considerable doubt yet exists in the premises.

It appears that on the 3d inst., as the clerks and tellers of the Importers' and Traders' Bank, at the corner of Broadway and Murray-street, were closing up their accounts preparatory for the double holiday of the two succeeding days, the second teller alleges that he placed over $100,000 in cash and securities in his till-drawer in the safe, which drawer he locked before he left the building. The other drawers in the safe are secured by different descriptions of locks, and the safe itself is secured by three doors, the middle one of which is fastened by two burglar-proof locks, the keys of which are kept by different persons. It will thus be seen that five persons would be required to be present at the opening of any one of the tills in the safe. Up to 11 o'clock on the night in question, Friday, the 3d inst., there were several clerks in the bank at work, at least two at any one time, and when the bank was finally closed everything appeared to be all right and secure. Everything remained quiet over the 4th and the following Sunday, and it was only on Monday morning, when the five locks were opened by the holders of the keys, that the second teller discovered that $60,000 in United States bonds and $20,000 in cash, were gone. These are the barren facts in this remarkable case, and as yet no clue has been obtained relative to the manner in which the money or bonds were removed from the bank safe.

Information was given to the Police authorities on the 7th inst., and they have maintained the strictest silence on the subject ever since, and it was only when the facts narrated had leaked out through a semi-official source that they would admit anything in the premises. Even then no definite information could be gained at Police Headquarters, although the Inspector in charge admitted that one arrest had been made since the discovery of the bank's loss, but he professed to have no knowledge of the nature of the complaint made against the prisoner, who had been released because they could obtain no evidence against him. It is understood that this person was one of the employes of the bank, though what his precise position was could not be ascertained, except that he was not the porter. From hints dropped by the officials it seemed doubtful whether the offence was not really a defalcation instead of a robbery.

However, one thing seems quite certain, and that is, that the bank has suffered the loss of $80,000, while stockholders and depositors have been kept in total ignorance of the fact. It is to be hoped that an investigation will be made into the matter promptly.

NEW-JERSEY POLITICS.

The Approaching State Convention—Prospects of the Nomination for Governor.

The approaching State Convention of the Democratic Party, to be held at Trenton on Wednesday of this week, is the all-absorbing topic of conversation among the politicians in New-Jersey. The delegates having already been elected throughout the State, some estimate may be formed in advance of the chances of the various aspirants for the nomination.

Essex being the largest county in the State its voice would be potential in the Convention if the delegates were united on any one man; but local dissensions have arisen, and four candidates have sprung up in Newark City alone. These are John J. McGregor, Nehemiah Perry, Theodore Runyon and Mr. Markley. Essex being divided among these four, neither will go into the Convention with any very noticeable strength,—at least, not at the outset. As each is naturally opposed to the other, each will, of course, cast his influence, failing his own nomination, in favor of any candidate outside of Essex. Of these there are but two of any prominence—Theodore F. Randolph, of Morris, and Amos Robins, of Middlesex.

Mr. Randolph, it is conceded, is by far the stronger of the two, for the reason that he will go into the Convention supported by the entire delegations of two counties—Morris and Hudson—the latter with fifty-seven votes, being the second county in the State. This will develop in his favor at the very outset a strength which no other candidate can possibly hope for, and with the accessions he is reported to be likely to gain from scattering votes in other sections will probably insure him the nomination.

Mr. Robins is a very influential man, but his county being reported as divided between himself and Mr. Perry, he does not possess a tithe of the strength that has already developed in Mr. Randolph's favor, and the latter has by all odds the "inside track," though, up to Friday last, Mr. Perry was regarded as the most prominent candidate; but Mr. Runyon, by defeating him in Essex, has probably defeated him in the Convention also, without adding to his own chances.

Seventeenth Ward Grant and Colfax Campaign Club.

At a meeting of citizens of the Fourteenth Assembly District, held at No. 123 Avenue-A, on Saturday evening, it was resolved to organize an association, indorsing and ratifying the nominations of the Chicago and Syracuse Convention; said association to be known by the name of "The Seventeenth Ward Grant and Colfax Campaign Club."

The meeting was addressed by Col. Marshall and Ely C. Townsend. The following gentlemen were unanimously elected officers: For President, G. W. Boerckel; Vice-Presidents, A. Buhlmeier and J. F. Boerckel; Secretaries, Chas. L. Klein and Geo. Brown.

On motion of J. C. Langbein, the following resolutions were enthusiastically received and unanimously adopted:

Whereas, We deem it highly necessary that loyal men should rule this country; and

Whereas, The Republican Party, during the dark and gloomy days of the rebellion, has shown itself to be composed of loyal men; therefore be it

Resolved, That we heartily and cheerfully indorse the nominations made by the Chicago Convention, viz.: Gen. U. S. Grant, of Illinois, and Schuyler Colfax, of Indiana, for President and Vice-President respectively, and also the recent nominations made by the Syracuse Convention for State officers.

Resolved, That in Gen. Grant we recognize the greatest soldier of modern times, whose patriotic statesmanship, profound sagacity and courage have carried us successfully through the dark days of rebellion, and who will lead us with equal safety through the present danger.

Resolved, That in Schuyler Colfax we recognize the profound and sagacious statesman who, regardless of past political prejudice, is the true friend of the loyal American people.

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be and they hereby are entered on the minutes of this Club.

GENERAL CITY NEWS.

Annual Convention of the Bnai Berith.—A short time ago a call was issued by the Grand Saar, or Chief of the Bnai Berith—a Hebrew organization formed for benevolent and religious purposes—inviting the delegates of all the lodges of the Order to assemble in Convention in this City, for the purpose of taking into consideration the advisability of adopting a new Constitution with a view to extend the operations of the brotherhood, and of increasing its membership. In response to the call the Convention commenced yesterday in Allemann Hall, in Sixteenth-street—one hundred and five delegates, representing twelve hundred lodges, were in attendance. At 9 o'clock in the morning, Mr. P. W. Frank, the Grand Saar, called the meeting to order, and a Committee on Credentials was then appointed. The following permanent officers were elected: Adolph Moses, of Quincy, Ill., President. Vice-Presidents—S. W. Rosendale, G. Ernstein, Jacob Miller, D. B. Wolfe and B. Simpson, of Washington. Secretaries—M. Ellinger, Alfred T. Jones and Louis Abrahams. The Convention then adjourned till this morning. It is understood that the new Constitution to be presented will give judicial, legislative and executive authority to the central organization of the Order.

Robbed by Street Women.—John Kelly, a Bostonian, met Josephine Lavender *alias* "Topsey," a colored girl, and accompanied her to a place in Thomas-street. Soon after leaving Josephine, John missed $70 from his pocket and naturally suspecting the girl had her arrested and arraigned before Justice Hogan at the Tombs. As the evidence showed that other persons had been in close proximity to the complainant the magistrate released the accused for want of sufficient evidence.... James P. Jackson, of No. 51 Market-street, met Anne Conklin on Saturday night, and he soon found himself despoiled of $54. Anne was arraigned before Justice Mansfield at the Essex Market Court, yesterday, and remanded for trial. She denied all knowledge of the money.

Alleged Infanticide.—On Saturday morning Officer Herseman, of the Thirteenth Ward, arrested Mrs. Margaret Brooks, residing in the tenement-house, No. 663 Water-street, on a charge of infanticide, preferred against her by Frederica Gumser, occupying rooms in the same building. It appears that the prisoner has frequently beaten her child in an inhuman manner, and that she repeated the punishment on Friday evening, whipping the unfortunate little one unmercifully, causing her to cry and scream in a dreadful manner. The occupants of the adjoining rooms heard these cries, and two or three saw the prisoner in the act of whipping the child. When arraigned before Justice Mansfield, Margaret was locked up to await the action of the Coroner.

Burglary.—Officer Van Gerichten, of the Twenty-eighth Precinct, arrested John Wilson, aged 21, on a charge of committing a burglary in the house of Dennis Dwyre, No. 249 West Houston-street, and stealing $17 45 in cash. As the money was found in his possession, Justice Dodge held the prisoner for examination.

NEW-JERSEY.

Laying the Foundation Stone of a Roman Catholic Church.—Yesterday, Right Rev. Dr. Bailey, Roman Catholic Bishop of New-Jersey, laid the foundation stone of a new church in the City of Hudson. For some years past there has been in that locality a church, unsightly, inconvenient, and totally unfit to meet the requirements of the vast and increasing congregation. This became recently so apparent that a consultation of the Bishops and clergy of the parish was held, at which it was determined to build a noble structure worthy of the public spirit and religious fervor of the citizens of Hudson, and the generous subscriptions offered by many of them showed that the clergyman was not mistaken in his estimation of his people. As soon as possible negotiations were entered into with builders, and finally Messrs. Whyte & Rowand were authorized to erect a magnificent structure, second to none in the State of New-Jersey, and at an estimated cost of $100,000. The dimensions of the proposed building are as follows: Length, 154 feet; breadth across the transepts, 102 feet; breadth across the body of the church, 62 feet. There will be clear story walls, built of Bergen blue granite stone, and the roof is to be supported by sixteen pillars. The style of architecture will be Gothic and modern combined, and the builder is Mr. Van Uta. Shortly after 2 P. M., a procession of religious orders was formed, commencing at St. Mary's Church, Jersey City. About eighteen different bodies participated, each preceded by a band, which rendered some excellent religious music. A large number of boys also joined the procession. There was in attendance an immense assemblage besides, who followed the various societies, and were present at the ceremonies which subsequently took place in the laying of the stone. Arrived at the site, the Bishop delivered a short address explanatory of the object which brought them together, after which he blessed the foundations, and laid the stone of St. Joseph's Church. The new building will be raised on a lot immediately adjoining the old one, and as churches truly tell of the advance of civilization, so shall this building, with its cross, "a silent finger pointing up to Heaven," tell of the progress and of the enlightenment existing among the residents of Hudson County.

Found Dead.—Yesterday morning the body of a German laborer named John Braum was found lying in a lot at Union Hill, near the stables of the Railroad Company. Coroner White, of Hoboken, being notified summoned a jury, and after some unimportant evidence the further investigation was postponed until to-morrow, for the purpose of having a *post-mortem* examination made. Deceased, who had been complaining of feeling unwell, was about 50 years of age, and had no family.

LAW REPORTS.

COURT CALENDARS FOR MONDAY.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Held by Sutherland, J.—Court opens at 10 A. M.—Call of Calendar at 12 M.

Third Monday calendar.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM.

A new calendar will be made up for October next. Notes of issue must be filed by Aug. 1.

SUPERIOR COURT—CHAMBERS.

Motions will be heard at 12 M.

COMMON PLEAS—CHAMBERS.

No Court will be held on Saturday. Motions noticed for that day will be heard on Monday.

MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM.

Held by Gross, J.

During the July and August Terms non-jury causes only will be heard; all jury causes going over to the September Term. The calendar for the trial of causes by the Court will be called at 11 o'clock A. M. on Tuesdays and Fridays. Chambers business will be transacted every day from 10 to 11 o'clock A. M.

UNITED STATES SUPREME COURT.

EFFECT OF THE WAR ON PARTNERSHIPS, DEBTS AND CONTRACTS BETWEEN THE NORTH AND THE SOUTH—THE RELATIONS OF THE SUBJECTS OF BELLIGERENTS—WAR SUSPENDS ALL CLAIMS, AND PEACE RESTORES ALL RIGHTS AND REMEDIES—CONFISCATION OF DEBTS.

Peter Honger vs. *J. S. & S. A. Abbott*—In error to the Circuit Court for the Eastern District of Arkansas.

The decision in this cause determines the existing relations between the Northern creditor and the Southern debtor, and the effect of the rebellion on accounts between the citizens or subjects of belligerent powers.

Mr. Justice Clifford delivered the opinion of the Court, in substance, as follows: The declaration was in assumpsit, and the plaintiffs alleged that the defendant, on the 10th day of April, 1865, was indebted to them for divers goods, wares and merchandise, and also for money had and received, in the sum of $10,000. Defendant appeared and pleaded two pleas in answer to the declaration: First—That he never promised, as the plaintiffs have alleged. Second—That the cause of action did not accrue at any time within three years next before the commencement of the suit. Issue was joined by the plaintiffs on the first plea, and in answer to the second, they filed several replications, one of which set forth that the defendant was, from the 6th of May, 1861, an actual resident of the State of Arkansas, and that the plaintiffs were residents of New-Hampshire, and were prevented from instituting suit during the war by the closing of the Courts of Arkansas. It was submitted that for such reasons the time elapsed should not be taken as any part of the three years' limitation pleaded by defendant. Demurrers were filed by the defendant to the replications, and the Court gave judgment for the plaintiffs in the sum of $9,483 26 damages and costs of suit; whereupon the defendant sued out this writ of error. Proclamation of blockade was made by the President on the 19th day of April, 1861, and on the 13th day of July, in the same year, Congress passed a law authorizing the President to interdict all trade and intercourse between the inhabitants of the States in insurrection and the rest of the United States. (12 Stat. at Large, 1,258, 257.) War, when duly declared or recognized as such by the war-making power, imparts a prohibition to the subjects, or citizens, of all commercial intercourse and correspondence with citizens or persons domiciled in the enemy country. (The *Wm. Bafaley* 5 Wall, 405; Jecker et al. *vs.* Montgomery, 18 How., 111; Wheat on Mar. Cap., 209.) Upon this principle of public law it is the established rule in all commercial nations, that trading with the enemy, except under a Government license, subjects the property to confiscation, or to capture and condemnation. (The *Rapid*, 8 Cran., 155; The *Hoop*, 1 C. R. of Adm., 196.) Partnership with a foreigner is dissolved by the same event which makes him an alien enemy, because there is in that case an utter incompatibility created by operation of law between the partners as to their respective rights, duties and obligations, both public and private, which necessarily dissolves the relation, independent of the will or acts of the parties. (Mac'l on Ship., 475; Story on Part., sec. 316; Griswold *vs.* Waddington, 15 Johns., 57; same case, 16 Johns., 4, 38.) Direct consequences of the rule as established in those cases is, that as soon as war is commenced, all trading, negotiation, communication and intercourse between the citizens of one of the belligerents with those of the other, without the permission of the Government, is unlawful. No valid compact, therefore, can be made, nor can any promise arise by implication of law from any transaction with an enemy. Exceptions to the rule are not admitted; and even after the war has terminated, the defendant, in action founded upon a contract made in violation of that prohibition, may set up the illegality of the transaction as a defence. (Williamson *vs.* Patterson, 7 Taunt., 43.) Various attempts, says Mr. Wheaton, have been made to evade the operation of the rule and to escape its penalties, but they have all been defeated by its inflexible rigor. (Wheat. on Int. Law, by Lawrence, 551, 556.) All foreign writers on international law concur in the opinion that the immediate and necessary consequence of a declaration of war is to interdict all intercourse or dealings between the subjects of the belligerent States. Hostilities once commenced, any attempt at trading on the part of the subjects of either State, unless by permission of the Sovereign, is prohibited, and becomes, *ipso facto*, a breach of the allegiance due to their respective Sovereigns, and as such is forbidden by the public law of the civilized world. (Bynk., b. 1, c. 3; Vattel, b. 3, c. 4; Potts *vs.* Bell, 8 Tenn., 561.) Executing contracts also with an alien enemy, or even with a neutral, if they cannot be performed except in the way of commercial intercourse with the enemy, are dissolved by the declaration of war, which operates for that purpose with a force equivalent to an act of Congress. (Exposito *vs.* Bowden, 4 Ellis and Bl., 963; same case, 7 Ellis and Bl., 778.) In former times, the right to confiscate debts was admitted as an acknowledged doctrine of the law of nations, and in strictness it may still be said to exist, but it may well be considered as a naked and impolitic right, condemned by the enlightened conscience and judgment of modern times. (Kent. Com., 11th ed., 73.) Better opinion is that executed contracts, such as the debt in this case, although existing prior to the war, are not annulled or extinguished, but the remedy is only suspended, which is a necessary conclusion, on account of the inability of an alien enemy to sue or to sustain, in the language of the civilians, a *persona standi in judicio*. (1 Kent. Com., 11th ed.) 76; Flint *vs.* Waters, 15 East., 260.) Trading, which supposes the making of contracts, and which also involves the necessity of intercourse and correspondence, is necessarily contradictory to a state of war, but there is no exigency in war which requires that belligerents should confiscate or annul the debts due by the citizens of the other contending party. (Chitty, Sir Wm. Scott and Wheaton are here cited to show that the right to the recovery of debts as between subjects of belligerents revives upon the restoration of peace.) Under the thirty-fourth section of the Judiciary act the statistics of limitations of the several States, where no special provision has been made by Congress, from the rule of decision in the Courts of the United States, and the same effect is given to them as is given in the Courts of the State. (Aug. on Sim., sec. 24, McCheany *vs.* Silliman, 3 Pet., 270; Bank of United States *vs.* Daniels, 12 Pet., 32; Porterfield *vs.* Clark, 2 How., 125.) Grant that the law of nations is that debts due from individuals to the enemy may, by the rigorous application of the rights of war, be confiscated, still it is a right which is seldom or never exercised in modern warfare, and the rule is universally acknowledged that if the debts are not so confiscated the right to enforce payment revives when the war was terminated. (Manning Int. L. 130. Byntes, v. 1, c. 3.) Vattel says the sovereign may confiscate debts due from his subjects to the enemy, if the term of payment happens in time of war; or at least he may prohibit his subjects from paying while the war continues, but at present a regard to the advantages and safety of commerce induces a less rigorous rule.—(Vattel, v. 3, c. 5, sec. 77.) Where a debt has not been confiscated the rule is undoubted that the right to sue revives on the restoration of peace, and Mr. Chitty says that with the return of peace we return to the creditor the right and the remedy. Unless we return the remedy with the right, the pretence of restoring the latter is a mockery, as the power to exercise it with effect is gone by lapse of time during which both the right and the remedy were suspended. When our ancestors immigrated here they brought with them the statute of 21 Jac. J., c. 16, entitled "An act for limitation of actions, and for avoiding of suits in law," known as the statute of limitations. Proceedings in courts of justice are usually determined by the *lex fori* of the place where the suit is pending, including the statutes of limitation, which are those of the country where the suit is brought, and not those of the *lex loci contractus*. (Towsend & Jamison, 9 How. 497. Wheat Int. L. by Lawrence, 187-288. Story Conf. L. sec. 577.) Such statutes exist in all the States, and with few exceptions they have been copied from the one brought here in colonial times. They are statutes of repose to quiet libels, to suppress fraud, and to supply the deficiency of proofs arising from the ambiguity and obscurity or antiquity of transactions. They proceed also upon the presumption that claims are extinguished whenever they are not litigated in the proper forms, within the prescribed period, and they take away all solid ground of complaint, because they rest on the negligence or *laches* of the party himself. Story, Conf. L., Sec. 576. Chitty on Con. (10 Barn. Ed.) 907.)

Persons within the age of 21 years—*femmes covert, non compos mentis*—persons imprisoned or beyond the seas were excepted out of the operation of the third section of the act, and were allowed the same period of time after such disability was removed. Just exceptions, indeed, are to be found in all such statutes, but when examined, it will appear that they were framed to prevent injustice and never to encourage *laches* or to promote negligence. Cases where the courts of justice are closed in consequence of insurrection or rebellion are not within the express terms of any such exception, but the statute of limitations was passed in 1623, more than a century before it came to be understood that debts due to alien enemies were not subject to confiscation. Down to 1737, says Chancellor Kent, the opinion of the jurists was in favor of the right to confiscate, and many maintained that such debts were annulled by the declaration of war. Regarding such debts as annulled by war, the law-makers of that day never thought of making provisions for the collection of the same on the restoration of peace between the belligerents. Commerce and civilization have wrought great changes in the spirit of nations touching the conduct of war, and in respect to the principles of international law applicable to the subject. Constant usage and practice of belligerent nations from the earliest times subjected enemy's goods in neutral vessels to capture and condemnation as prize of war, but the maxim is now universally acknowledged that "free ships make free goods," which is another victory of commerce over the feelings of avarice and revenge. Individual debts, as a general remark, are no longer the subject of confiscation, and the rule is universally admitted that if not confiscated during the war, the return of peace brings with it both "the right and the remedy." (Wolf *vs.* Okholm, 6 M. and S., 92.) Total inability on the part of an enemy creditor to sustain any contract in the tribunals of the other belligerent exists during war, but the restoration of peace removes the disability and opens the doors of the courts. Absolute suspension of the right and prohibition to exercise it exist during war by the law (Jay) of nations, and if so, then it is clear that peace cannot bring with it the remedy if the war is of much duration, unless it also be held that the operation of the statute of limitation is also suspended during the period the creditor is prohibited by the existence of the war and the law of nations from enforcing his claim. Neither *laches* nor fraud can be imputed in such a case, and none of the reasons on which the statute is founded can possibly apply, as the disability to sue becomes absolute by the declaration of war and is a conclusion of law. (2 Wildman Int. L. 17.) Ability to sue was the *status* of the creditor when the contract was made, but the effect of war is to suspend the right, not only without any fault on his part, but under circumstances which make it his duty to abstain from any such attempt. His remedy is suspended by the acts of the two Governments, and by the law of nations, not applicable at the date of the contract, but which comes into operation in consequence of an event over which he has no control. Old decisions, made when the rule of war was that war annulled all debts between the subjects of the belligerents, are entitled to but little weight, even if it is safe to assume that they are correctly reported, of which, in respect to the leading case of Prideaux *vs.* Webber, 1 Lev., 31, there is much doubt. Miller *vs.* Prideaux, 1 Kebble, 157; Lee *vs.* Rogers, Lev. W., 110; Hall *vs.* Nybourne, 2 Salk., 420; Aubrev *vs.* Fortescue, 10 Mod., 205, are of the same class and to the same effect. All of those decisions were made between parties who were citizens of the same jurisdiction, and most of them were made nearly a hundred years before the international rule was acknowledged, that war only suspended debts due to an enemy, and that peace had the effect to restore the remedy. The rule of the present day is, that debts existing prior to the war, but which made no part of the reasons for undertaking it, remain entire, and the remedies are revived with the restoration of peace. (1 Kent Com., 11th ed., 169; Grotius, v. 3, c. 20, sec. 16, 18.) The suspension of the remedy during war is so absolute that courts of justice will not even grant a commission to take testimony in an enemy's country. (Barrick *vs.* Buba, 32 Eng. L. & Eq., 465; Wood *vs.* Allen, 2 Dall., 102.) But when the reason for the suspension ceases the right to prosecute revives, and the fact that the right had been suspended constitutes no disability. (Foxcraft *vs.* Galloway, 2 Dall., 132; Wall *vs.* Robinson, 2 Nott & McCord, 498; Hopkins *vs.* Bell, 3 Cran., 454; Higginson *vs.* Air, 1 Desau's Eq., 427.) When the courts of justice are open, and Judges and ministers of the same may by law protect men from wrong and violence, and distribute justice to all, says Lord Coke, it is said to be time of peace, but when by invasion, insurrection, rebellion, or such like, the peaceable course of justice is disturbed and stopped, so as the courts of justice be, as it were, shut up, *et silent legis inter arma*, then it is said to be time of war; and having described the conditions both of peace and war, he adds emphatically, that if a man is disseized in time of peace, and the descent is cast in time of war, this shall not take away the entry of the disseizer, which is a direct authority for the plaintiffs in this case. (2 bo. Litt. 249; b. Brace lib. 4, fol. 240; 1 Hale P. C. 347.) Text writers usually say, on the authority of the old cases referred to, that the non-existence of courts, or their being shut, is no answer to the bar of the statute of limitations, but Plowden says that things happening by an invincible necessity, though they be against common law or an act of Parliament, shall not be prejudicial. That, therefore, to say that the courts were shut is a good excuse on voucher of record. (Bro. Tit. Failure of Record; Blanchard on Lim., 163; 6 Bac. ab. 395; 1 Plowden, 98.) Exceptions not mentioned in the statutes have sometimes been admitted, and this Court held that the time which elapsed while certain prior proceedings were suspended by appeals should be deducted, as it appeared that the injured party in the meantime had no right to demand his money or to sue for the recovery of the same; and in those circumstances, the Court decided that his right of action had not accrued so as to bar it, although not commenced within six years. (Montgomery *vs.* Hernandez, 12 Wheat., 129.) But the exception set up in this case stands upon much more solid reasons, as the right to sue was suspended by the act of the Government, for which all the citizens are responsible. Unless the rule be so, then the citizens of a State may pay their debts by entering into an insurrection or rebellion against the Government of the Union, if they are able to close the courts and to successfully resist the laws, until the bar of the statute becomes complete, which cannot for a moment be admitted. Peace restores the right and the remedy, and as that cannot be if the limitation continues to run during the period the creditor is rendered incapable to sue, it necessarily follows that the operation of the statute is also suspended during the same period. Reference is made to the remarks of the Judge who gave the opinion in the case of Alabama *vs.* Dalton, 9 How., 522, but the case then before the Court involved no such question as is presented in this case, and those remarks are more than counterbalanced by those made by the Chief Justice in McIver *vs.* Ragan, 2 Wheat, 29, where he admits that the case would be within the exceptions to the statute if it appeared that the courts of the country were closed so that no suits could be instituted. Viewed in any light, we think the decision of the Circuit Court overruling the demurrer to the fifth and sixth replications of the plaintiffs was correct. Plaintiffs also rely upon the act of Congress of the 11th of June, 1864, as being sufficient to take the case out of the operation of the statute; but it is not necessary to decide that point in this case, and we express no opinion upon the subject.

Judgment affirmed with costs.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—July 18, 1868.

$10,000	U. S. 6s, '81, C..	114⅝	75,000	5-20s, C, '67......b3	109⅝
10,000	5-20s, C. '62......	114⅛	60,000	do......	109⅝
70,000	5-20s, C, '64......	111⅛	5,000	5-20s ex C., '68......	109⅝
80,000	do......	111⅝	25,000	do......	109⅝
75,000	do.........s3	111⅛	10,000	U. S. 5s, 10-40s, C......	108⅛
75,000	do........b3	111⅝	50,000	do......	108⅜
10,000	U. S. 5-20s, C. '65......	112⅜	1,000	Tr. Not., 7 3-10s, 3d series......	109⅜
20,000	do......	112⅜			
25,000	5-20s, C, '65, n......	109⅝			

SECOND BOARD.

10,000	U. S. 5-20s. C., '62......	114⅜	20	Manhattan Gas...	210
26,000	5-20s, C, '65......	112⅜	20	Adams Ex......	52½
10,000	U. S. 6s, 5-20s, C., '64......	111⅛	200	Erie R...... 2d call	68⅜
30,000	U. S. 5-20s, C. '65, new......	109⅝	100	N. Y. Cen......	133
20,000	U. S. 5s, 10-40s, C......	108⅜	200	do......b30	133⅛
11,000	Tenn. St. 6s, x-c.	69½	600	do......	133⅛
8,000	Tenn. St. 6s. new.	68⅝	500	do......b30	133⅛
5,000	do....bet. call	68	500	do......2d call	133⅞
5,000	Vir. St. 6s...x-c.	56¼	200	Reading R......	96
10,000	Ga. St. 6s......	83	10	do......	96½
5,000	N. C. St. 6s., x-c.	74	27	Mich. Cen. R......	117½
20,000	do....2d call	73½	200	Ill. Cen. R......	150
10,000	N. C. St. 6s. new.	73½	200	do......	149⅜
12,000	Missouri St. 6s.	91	100	do......	149⅞
2,000	Conn. 6s, bt. call	100	500	Clev. & P......	86½
14,000	Brook. 6s, W. L. bet. call......	94½	17	C. C. Cin. & Ind. R.	90½
1,000	N. Y. Cen. 6s. '87.	94½	10	Chi. & N. W......	80
1,000	Chi. & R. I. & P. R. R. 7s......	93½	50	do......	80⅛
7,000	Mor. & Es. 2d M.	92	100	do......b10	80⅜
1,000	do......	93	10	Chi. & N. W. Pf......	81⅜
2,000	Gr. E. 1st M......	79	10	do......	81⅞
1,000	Tol. & W. 2d M......	82½	710	do......	82
2,000	C. & N. W. con. conv. B......		600	do......	82⅛
4,000	do......	94½	200	Clev. & Tol......	102⅞
1,000	Alt. & T. H. Inc..	83	800	Chi. & R. I......	108
20	Bank of Commerce	123	100	do......2d call	108
15	Met. Bank......	126	200	Mil. & St. P......b30	70
15	Cent. National......	107½	100	do......	69⅞
200	Ohio & Miss. R......	29⅜	10	do......	69
100	Fourth National......	105½	200	do......2d call	69⅞
50	do......2d call	105½	200	do......b60	70
10	Continental Bank.	103½	700	Mil. & St. P. Pf......	82⅜
5	Ninth National......	110	200	do......b3	82⅞
25	Del. & Hud. Ca. x-d	130	200	Tol. W. & W......	50⅜
100	Pacific Mail......	101⅞	100	do......	50⅝
100	Canton Co......	47	400	do......	50⅞
100	West. U. Tel..2d call	35½	200	do......	51
125	Mer. U. Ex......	24	100	P. F. W. & C......	108⅞
10	do......	24	300	do......b30	109
			300	do......	109
			100	do......b30	109⅛
			800	do......	109⅜
			50	New-Jer. Cen. b. c	121
			24	Del. L. & W......	118
			5	Stonington R. b. c.	80

OPEN BOARD—10 A. M.

200	Canton Co......	47	300	Mil. & St. P. Pf......	82⅜
50	Wells-Fargo Ex......	24⅛	400	do......b3	82⅞
200	West. U. Tel......	35⅛	100	do......b10	82⅜
100	do......b10	35⅜	400	do......	82⅜
100	Adams Ex......	51⅞	200	P., Ft. W. & C......	108⅞
100	Mer. U. Ex......	23⅞	200	O. & M. R......	29⅛
300	N. Y. Cent......	132⅞	200	Mich. S. & N. I......c	92
400	do......c	132⅞	200	Cleve. & Pitts......c	86⅛
1100	Erie R......b3	68⅞	1200	do......	86⅛
500	do......	68⅞	200	Chic., R. I. & P......	107⅛
500	do......b3	68⅞	600	Chi. & N. W......	80⅛
200	Reading R......	96⅛	100	do......b10	80⅛
100	Tol. W. & W......	49⅞	500	C. & N. W. Pf......	82⅛
100	do......	49⅞	[illegible]	do......b10	82
100	do......	50⅛	00	do......c	82

OPEN BOARD—1 P. M.

$10,000	Tenn. 6s, new..	68⅛	100	Tol., W. & W......	51⅜
600	Wells-Fargo Ex..	24⅛	100	do......b10	51⅞
200	do......b10	24⅞	200	do......	51⅜
200	Adams Ex......	52	500	do......	52
50	U. S. Ex......	46⅝	100	M. & St. P. Pf......	82
100	Mer. U. Ex......	24½	300	Pitts. Ft. W. & C......	109⅛
200	do......	24	200	do......	109⅛
100	Quicksilver......	22⅛	100	do......b30	109⅜
100	Pac. Mail......	101⅞	100	do......b10	109⅛
200	do......	101⅞	100	Ohio & M. R......	29⅛
100	do......b30	101⅞	400	Clev. & Pitts......	86⅞
300	do......	101⅝	1500	do......	86⅞
200	West. U. Tel......	35⅛	200	do......b15	86⅞
100	N. Y. Cen. R......c	133⅛	100	Illinois Cen......	150¼
1100	Erie R......	68⅞	200	Cl. & Tol......	102⅞
100	Hud. River......	138⅛	400	Chi. R. I. & P......	107⅞
1600	Reading R......	95⅞	800	Chi. & N.W......	81⅞
400	do......	95⅞	100	do......b15	81
200	Ch. & N. W. Pf......	82⅛	200	do......c	81⅞

Monday, July 20—A. M.

The weekly averages of the Associated Local and National Banks in the Clearing House of this City, for the week ending Saturday last, July 18, compare as follows with the previous week, and with the corresponding week last year; to which we add the specie and currency balances in the New-York office of the United States Treasury at these dates, respectively:

Decrease in Loans	$1,232,218
Increase in Specie	1,163,683
Increase in other Legal Tenders	3,016,003
Increase in Deposits	3,810,608
Decrease in Circulation	64,091

	July 20, 1867.	July 18, 1868.	July 11, 1868.
National Cap'l.	$73,457,700	$74,007,700	$73,457,700
Local Capital..	9,462,500	9,662,500	9,962,500
Total Capital.	$82,920,200	$83,670,200	$83,420,200
Loans	249,580,255	282,915,490	284,147,708
Gold and Gold Notes	11,197,700	20,399,031	19,235,348
Other L. Tend'r	73,441,301	71,547,545	68,531,542
Deposits	199,435,952	228,130,749	224,320,141
Circulation	33,574,948	34,004,111	34,068,202
In Sub-Tres'y	130,311,621	82,960,949	83,310,743

The Bank Statement published to-day exhibits the following relative strength of the movement, in the point of lawful Money Security, to the previous Statement. The Banks owed:

	July 11.	July 18.	July 20, 1867.
On deposits	$224,320,141	$228,130,749	$199,435,952
Circulation	34,068,202	34,004,111	33,574,948
Total	$258,388,343	$262,134,860	$233,010,900
25 ₱ cent. would be	$64,597,085	$65,533,715	$58,252,725
They held: In Gold and Greenbacks	87,766,880	91,946,576	84,639,001
Excess	$23,169,805	$26,412,861	$26,386,275

The Import Entries for the past week, including the Dry Goods return in our last paper, amount to $4,680,842, against the total entries of $3,229,456 same week last year. The Export Clearances of Domestic Produce amount to $2,317,411, against $3,325,599 same week last year. The Export of Specie amounts to $2,094,138, against $4,076,857 same week last year. The Customs of the week are $2,250,000. The receipts of Cotton, coastwise and by railroad, are 5,793 bales. The number of emigrant passengers arrived during the week, 10,169.

The Fiscal Year 1867-68 having closed on 30th June ult., we now make our weekly summary of the Foreign Trade and Specie movements, at the port of New-York, as from the beginning of the Calendar year 1868:

The Gold values of the Import entries of Foreign Merchandise, at New-York, since Jan. 1, 1868, are as follows, the figures being official to July 1, and since semi-official from the Custom House—the entries of Foreign Specie being omitted:

January	$15,281,997	June	$19,633,487
February	20,402,467	July 4	2,959,811
March	25,213,380	July 11	4,363,244
April	21,397,805	July 18	4,680,842
May	21,673,054		
Total since Jan 1, 1868			$135,606,082
Against same time 1867			147,643,021
Decrease since Jan. 1			$12,036,939

The Currency value of the Exports of Domestic Produce and Miscellaneous Goods from New-York, since Jan. 1, 1868, are as follows:

January	$14,448,327	May	$15,333,559
February	14,021,585	June	11,308,909
March	13,563,450	July 8	2,452,598
April	17,739,210	July 15	2,317,411
Total since Jan. 1, 1868			$91,184,749
Against same time 1867			104,679,711
Decrease since Jan. 1			$13,494,962
Gold, July 18, 1868			143⅝ ₱ cent.
Gold, July 20, 1867			139⅝ ₱ cent.

The Exports of Specie of all descriptions from New-York, since Jan. 1, 1868, are as follows:

January	$7,349,825	June	$11,823,628
February	4,203,829	July 4	2,373,657
March	3,634,912	July 11	3,947,891
April	6,095,179	July 18	2,094,138
May	15,936,231		
Total since Jan. 1, 1868			$57,519,290
Against same time 1867			35,041,426
Increase since Jan. 1			$22,477,864

The deliveries of California Gold and Silver at New-York since Jan. 1, 1868, are as follows:

January	$3,071,619	May	$4,302,656
February	4,132,576	June	3,944,906
March	3,196,196	July 6	850,371
April	3,797,430	July 15	522,721
Total since Jan. 1, 1868			$23,818,475
Against same time 1867			14,793,540
Increase since Jan. 1			$9,024,935

The Banks appear to have regained the Greenbacks temporarily disbursed for July Dividends or sent to the neighboring cities early in the month. They now hold within $578,000 of the same total as on July 4. Their Specie deposits also continue to increase, notwithstanding the Exports to Europe. The cause of this is found in the heavy disbursements of the Treasury Office for July Interest, which are now $11,893,000 ahead of the July Customs receipts, and also in reimbursement of the matured Principal of the Loans of 1847-48 on which the Interest has ceased. These amounted on 1st of June to $8,582,000 and on 1st of July to about $6,500,000, of which balance probably at least $5,500,000 will have been presented and paid by the close of this month. The total Gold payments out of the Treasury in June and July, for Interest and Principal of the Public Debt, will aggregate at all the offices about $37,500,000, and the Customs receipts into the Treasury about $27,500,000; leaving in the ownership of the Government at the close of July nearly sixty millions of dollars as against $69,930,000 at the close of May, when the last Public Debt Statement was made up. The amount of Gold exported from New-York since the date of that Statement to the present time is $20,239,314, and the receipts from California and from Foreign ports $6,156,109—leaving about *fourteen millions* as probably drawn from the Treasury for export in actual Coin. The amount on hand at the close of May, including $20,298,000 belonging to Depositors, was $90,228,000. Thus far in July the Export of Gold from New-York is $8,415,686, as against $10,271,653 last July. Gold was then 4 ₱ cent. cheaper than at present, but the Treasury held $25,000,000 more.

The General Trade of the past week showed some improvement, particularly in the line of Dry Goods, and the almost universal good reports of the Cotton and Grain crops, South and West, greatly encourage the spirits of our merchants in regard to the Fall business.

The following are the Customs Receipts in Gold, and the Interest paid on the Public Debt in Gold, at the New-York office of the United States Treasury since Jan. 1, 1868:

Customs Received.		Gold Interest Paid.	
January	$7,204,590	January	$16,016,501
February	9,735,128	February	1,880,086
March	11,335,954	March	3,109,556
April	10,249,419	April	276,099
May	10,009,176	May	17,053,276
June	8,206,097	June	1,779,749
July 4	908,000	July 4	9,933,000
July 11	1,809,000	July 11	4,929,000
July 18	2,250,000	July 18	2,898,000
Total	$61,707,362	Total	$56,975,367
To date, 1867	66,055,811	To date, 1864	37,172,329

COURSE OF THE STOCK EXCHANGE FOR THE WEEK.

		July 20, '67.
American Gold Coin	141⅞@143⅝	139⅝
Old U. S. 5-20s, 1862	113⅝@114⅛	111⅜
Consolidated 5-20s	108⅞@109⅜	108⅛
Seconds and Thirds, 7.30s	108⅞@109⅝	107⅞
U. S. 5 ₱ cents. 10-40s	107⅞@108⅜	102⅛
New-York Central	133⅞@134⅞	107⅞
Erie	68⅝@69⅛	71⅞
Rock Island	107⅛@108	100⅞
Michigan Southern	91⅞@92⅞	8
Hudson River	138⅛@138	119⅛
Northwestern	78⅛@81⅛	46
Fort Wayne and Chicago	107⅞@109⅞	102⅛
Cleveland and Pittsburg	86⅛@86⅞	91⅞
Reading	95⅞@96⅞@95⅞	105⅞
Northwestern Preferred	80⅞@82⅞	70⅞
Ohio and Mississippi	29@29⅞	26⅞
Pacific Mail	100⅞@101⅞	147
Western Union Telegraph	34⅞@35⅞	48⅞
St. Paul Preferred	79⅞@82⅞	63
St. Paul Common	67⅞@69⅞	47⅞

The sales of Gold, which left off 143⅜ ₱ cent. on Friday night, advanced by noon Saturday to 143⅞@144 ₱ cent., but subsequently fell back to 143⅝ ₱ cent. The recent advance has checked the Export demand and also tended to increase the offerings of Exchange, Short Sight, made against United States 5-20s and 10-40s. The steamers of the day carried out only $317,870 in Gold and Silver of all descriptions, making the Export of the whole week $2,094,138. The Treasury Office paid out on July Gold Interest during the week $2,898,000. The Banks make a further gain of $1,163,000 in Gold and show an upward turn of $3,016,000 in Greenbacks. The general line of deposits is $3,810,000 higher than last week, and the Loans are $1,232,000 less.

The rates for Money were 4 ₱ cent. on Gold, 3@4 ₱ cent. on the Public Funds, and 4@5 ₱ cent. on Railway collateral. Discounts are 5@6 ₱ cent. on Prime Paper, 30@90 days, and 7 ₱ cent. on 4@6 months' engagements. Although there is some talk of higher Money in the early Fall, we hear of loans by some of the Banks at 7 ₱ cent. straight out to Jan. 15.

The Stock Exchange was generally firm, the Public Funds again quite buoyant, and several of the Western and all of the New-York Railways higher than on Friday; New-York Central 2 ₱ cent. better, and Fort Wayne and Northwest Common each ½ ₱ cent. up. On the State Stocks there was a reaction of ½@¾ ₱ cent. against new Tennessees.

The Boards, as usual on Saturday during the Summer months, closed at 1 P. M. and the Long Room at 3:30 P. M. The following quotations were made at the last-named hour, as compared with Friday night. The Railways left off very firm; the Public Funds of the United States, and Gold, steady. The Bank Statement of the afternoon is significant of continued ease in Money at cheap rates of interest at call. Street sales of Gold were made at a later hour at 143½@143⅝ ₱ cent.:

	Friday.	Saturday.
United States 10-40s	108⅜	108⅜
United States 5-20s of 1862	114¼	114⅝
United States 5-20s of 1867	109⅜	109⅜
American Gold Coin	143⅜	143⅝
Bills on London, 60 days	110⅜	110⅜
New Bonds of Tennessee	69	68¼
Virginia Bonds, old	57	56½
Missouri Bonds	91	91
North Carolina Bonds, old	73⅞	73⅞
New-York Central	132⅞	134¼
Erie Railway	68¼	68⅞
Hudson River	137	138
Reading Railway	96	95½
Chicago and Rock Island	107⅞	108
Northwest Common	79⅞	81⅜
Northwest Preferred	81⅜	82⅜
Michigan Southern	92¼	92¼
Pittsburg and Ft. Wayne	108½	109⅞
Cleveland and Pittsburg	86½	86⅞
Pacific Mail Company	101⅛	101⅜
St. Paul Preferred	82	82½
St. Paul Common	69⅛	69½

The following bids were made for the various Public Funds of the United States at the close of business:

6 ₱ cent. reg. 1881	114	5-20 cou., 1865, new is.	109⅜
500 & 1,000, 1881	114½	5-20 coup., 1867	109⅜
5-20 reg., 1862	109⅞	5-20 coup., 1868	109⅜
5-20 500 & 1,000, 1862	114⅜	10-40 reg.	108
5-20 reg., 1864	109⅞	10-40 500 & 1,000	108⅜
5-20 500 & 1,000, 1864	111⅛	7 3-10 3d series	109⅜
5-20 500 & 1,000, 1865	112⅛		

And the following for the State Bonds:

N. Y. Reg B'y L.	108⅜	Illinois coupon 6s. 1879.	99
N. Y. coup. B'y Loan	109	Illinois war loan	99
N. Y. 7 ₱ c. Canal, 1870	10[illegible]	Michigan 6 ₱ c., 1873	95
N. Y. 6 ₱ c. Canal, 1872	101½	Michigan 6 ₱ c., 1878	92½
N. Y. 6 ₱ c. Canal, 1873	101⅜	Michigan 6 ₱ c., 1883	92½
N. Y. 6 ₱ c. Canal, 1874	101⅜	Tennessee 6 ₱ c., ex c.	69⅛
N. Y. 6 ₱ c. Canal, 1875	102	Tennessee 6 ₱ c. n. ods	68⅞
N. Y. 6 ₱ c. Canal, 1877	102½	Virginia 6s., ex c.	56
N. Y. 5 ₱ c. Canal, 1878	102	Virginia 6s. new bds.	54½
N. Y. 5 ₱ c. Canal, 1874	98	Georgia 6s	83
N. Y. 5 ₱ c. Canal, 1875	95	Georgia 7s. new bonds	90½
N. Y. 5 ₱ c. Canal, 1876	95	N. C. 6s. new bonds	73½
Ill. 6s. cou.. '79 aft. 1860	99	Missouri 6s	91
Ill. 6s. cou.. '79 aft. 1862	99	Mo. 6s H. & St. Jo. iss.	91
Illinois c. 6s. '79 aft. 1865	99	California 7s	131
Illinois c. 6s. '79 aft. 1870	99	California 7s. large bds.	129½
Illinois coupon 6s. 1877	99	Connecticut 6s	98

And the following for the City Bank Stocks:

Tenth National	100	Bank of the Republic	125
New-York	135	Bank of N. America	107
Merchants'	119	Metropolitan	136
Union	118	Nassau	105
America	145	Shoe and Leather	120
City	190	Corn Exchange	130
Phenix	113	Importers' & Trad's	125
North River	108	Park	151
National	117	Manuf's & Merch'ts	99
Leather Manuf's	175	Central National	107½
State of New-York	121	Fourth National	105½
Commerce	123	Ninth National	109½
Ocean	106		

And the following for the Railway Mortgages:

N. Y. Cen. 6s 1883	85½	Del. L. & W. 1st M.	99½
N. Y. Cen. 7s 1876	102½	Del. L. & W. 2d M.	98½
N. Y. Cen. 7's con. 1876	102	Tol. & W. 2d Mort.	82
N. Y. Cen. 7s, 1865-'76	102	Tol. & W. Equip. b'ds	72½
Erie 1st M. Ex.	103	Gt. Western 1st M. '68.	103
Erie 7s. 2d ind., 1870	102	Gt. Western 2d M. '93.	76
Erie 7s. 3d ind., 1883	98	Gal. & Chi. Ex.	100
Erie 7s. 4th ind., 1880	98	Gal. & Chic. 2d M.	95½
Erie 7s. 5th ind., 1888	99	Chi. & R. I. 1st M.	98
Buff. N. Y. & Erie 1st '77	93	Chi. & R. I. & Pac. 1s.	97½
Hud. R. 7s 1st M. '69-70.	103	Morris & Essex 1st M.	102
Hud. R. 7s 2d M. S. F. '85	104½	Morris & Essex 2d M.	97½
Hud. R. 7s. 3d M., '75	100	Clev. & Tol. S. F.	99½
Harlem 1st M.	102	N. Jersey Cen. 2d M.	101
Mich. Cen. R. 1st M. 8s. '82	116	Pitts. Ft. W. & Ch. 1st M.	102½
Chi. B. & Q. 8 ₱ c. 1st M.	110	Pitts. Ft. W. & Ch. 2d M.	98
Mich. So. 7 ₱ c. 2d M.	96	Chi. & Alton 1st M.	101½
N. Ind. Gosh. Line, '68	98½	Chi. & Alton Inc.	9½
Mich. S. & N. I. S. F. 7 ₱ c.	101½	Atlantic & G. W. 1st M.	72
Ill. Cent. 7 ₱ ct. 1875	119	Ohio & Miss. Con.	86½
Alton & T. H. 1st M.	93	Dub. & Sioux C. 1st M.	85
Alton & T. H. 2d M. pf.	86½	Mil. & St. Paul 2d M.	85
Alton & T. H. 2d M. Inc.	82	Chi. & G. East'n 1st M.	78½
Chi. & N. W. S. Fund.	100	N. Y. & N. H. 6s	96
Chic. & N. W. int. Bds.	91	Bost. Hart. & Erie gu.	96
Lack. & West'n. bds.	95		

Transfers of Real Estate.

NEW-YORK CITY.

Bloomingdale road, corner Hamilton-st.	$1,500
Boulevard, n. e. cor. 99th-st., 100x100.11x12.4¾x50x87x155	25,250
Catherine-st., No. 38, half	Nom.
Chatham-st., s. e. s., 250 ft. e. of Duane, 30x64.6, half	Nom.
Chatham-st., Nos. 141, 143, 145 and 147, half	Nom.
Chatham-square, Nos. 193 and 192, half	Nom.
Bowery, No. 308, half	Nom.
Maiden-lane, No. 71, half	Nom.
Maiden-lane, No. 85, half	Nom.
Oliver-st., No. 2, half	Nom.
6th-av., Nos. 86, 93, 95 and 395, half	Nom.
6th-av., w. s., 234 ft. n. of 20th-st., 20x53.6, half	Nom.
6th-av., w. s., 49.4½ ft. n. of 28th-st., 24.8x77.6, half	Nom.
6th-av., e. s., 25 ft. n. of 24th-st., 57x73.9, half	Nom.
35th-st., s. s., 305 ft. e. of 6th-av., 20x98.9, half	Nom.
Laurens-st., No. 209	21,000
1st-st., n. w. cor. 2d-av., 19.1x70	33,375
37th-st., s. s., 64 ft. e. of 9th-av., 36x49.4	17,000
49th-st., n. s., 135.9½ ft. e. of 3d-av., 50.4x11x25x50.4	8,500
50th-st., s. s., 76.6 ft. e. of 2d-av., 18.6x80	17,000
54th-st., n. s., 225 ft. e. of 7th-av., 50x100.5	7,000
59th-st., n. s., 325 ft. e. of 10th-av., 25x100.4	5,000
92d-st., n. s., 250 ft. e. of 4th-av., 25x100	4,000
129th-st., s. s., 480 ft. w. of 3d-av., 40x99.11	39,000
130th-st., n. s., 155 ft. e. of 4th-av., 20x99.11	22,100
41st-st., n. s., 125 ft. w. of 8th-av., 25x99.11	1,200
1st-av., n. w. corner of 125th-st., 175x200	14,000
2d-av., e. s., 23 ft. s. of 35th-st., 18,11½x72	12,500
10th-av., e. s., 100.11 ft. n. of 80th-st., 100 ft. x8 in.	700
11th-av., s. e. corner of 143d-st., 275x99.11	28,000

Leases Recorded.

Charlton-st., No. 3, 2 years—first year	$850
10th-av., w. s., 505 ft. n. of 82d-st., 25x100, 5 ys., pr. yr.	150

KINGS COUNTY.

Brooklyn.

Adams-st., s. s., 526.1 ft. w. of Coney Island road, 25x100.2	$400
Boerum-st., n. s., 75 ft. e. of Lorrimer-st., 25x100	1,600
Boerum-st., s. s., 125 ft. e. of Leonard-st., 25x100	1,300
Carroll-st., n. e. s., 285 ft. s. e. of Nevins-st., 25x100	3,000
Carroll-st. and 3d-av., n. w. corner, 82.4x200.2	8,000
Conselyea-st., n. s., 80 ft. e. of Leonard-st., 20x85	490
Grand-st., n. s., 150 ft. from Lefferts-st., 21.9x27	890
Hewes-st., n. s., 157 ft. e. of Bedford-av., 90x107.6	1,000
Hewes-st., n. s., 200 ft. e. of Bedford-av., 64.6x90	30,000
Huron-st., n. s., 150 ft. e. of Oakland-av., 25x100	580
Lefferts-st., 100 ft. n. of Grand-av., 234.8 ft. of, rear lot, 27x23	943
Plymouth-st., s. s., 105.6 ft. e. of Main-st., 44x119x13.11x12x30.3x131.1	9,000
Pulaski-st., s. s., 325 ft. e. of Stuyvesant-av., 50x100	1,200
Raymond-st., w. s., 125 ft. n. of Bolivar-st., 25x100	1,800
River-st., s. s., 100 ft. w. of Throop-av., 25x100	2,100
Smith-st., w. s., 20 ft. s. of Devoe-st., 20x67	3,131
State-st., n. s., 150.1 ft. e. of Court-st., 25.1x100	8,000
Warren-st., s. s., 225 ft. w. of Buffalo-av., 125x127.9	$3,000
Wyckoff-st., s. s., 300 ft. e. of Paca-av., 25x100	$3,000
Warren-st., n. s., 201.2 ft. w. of 5th-av., 20x100	1,800
Warren-st., n. s., 201.2 ft. w. of 5th-av., 100x100	8,000
Warren-st., n. s., 221.2 ft. w. of 5th-av., 20x100	500
Woodhull and Henry sts., s. w. corner, 24x89	17,000
Wyckoff-st., s. s., 220 ft. w. of Hoyt-st., 20x100	1,800
1st-st., 50 ft. n. e. of n. w. corner of 3d-av., 75x100	1,550
10th-st., n. s., 150 ft. e. of 3d-av., 20x100	1,100
19th-st., s. s., 100 ft. e. of 4th-av., 25x100	620
19th-st., s. s., 125 ft. e. of 4th-av., 25x100	600
28th-st., s. w. s., 150 ft. e. of 4th-av., 25x100.2	300
Clinton-av., e. s., sec. 41, Spader map, 20th Ward, 50x200	14,500
DeKalb-av., s. s., 100 ft. w. of Oxford-st., deed 1867, 20x100	9,500
DeKalb-av., s. s., 100 ft. w. of Oxford-st., deed 1868, 20x100	11,000
Evergreen-av. and Eldert-st., easterly cor., 100x—	480
Hopkinson-av., e. s., 75 ft. s. of Sumpter-st., 25x100	800
Kent-av., s. s., 147 ft. w. of Franklin-st., 24x95	3,400
Lee-av. and Heyward-st., s. w. corner, 320x200	25,500
Meserole-av., s. s., 50 ft. w. of Oakland-av., 25x75	4,500
Paca-av., e. s., 75 ft. n. of Bergen-st., 25x100	450

New-Lots.

Miller-av., e. s., 100 ft. n. of Liberty-av., 50x100	$1,400

QUEENS COUNTY.

Glen Cove.

West-av., e. s., adjoining Hall's, 46x192	$600

Hempstead.

Bethpage road, e. and w. s., adj. Pettits' and Powers' premises, 22 acres	$4,000
New-Bridge road, e. s., adj. Woodland, 74 acres	13,800

Flushing.

Colden-st., e. s., lots Nos. 46, 47, Browne map	$200
Colden-st., lot No. 48, Browne map	100

Jamaica.

Washington-st., e. s., lots Nos. 66, 67, Herriman map	$1,630

Newtown.

Prospect-st., s. e. s., 225 ft. s. w. of Wilbur-av., 25x100	$425
Jackson-av., n. s., 150 ft. e. of Harris-av., 25x100	1,150

WESTCHESTER COUNTY.

Bedford.

Highway from S. Reynolds', W. B. Ambler's premises, about 3 acres	$300
Bedford to Banksville road, s. s., Geo. Holmes', 33 acres	1,823
Bedford to Ridgefield road, n. s., Aaron Tyler's, 3 acres	300
Bedford to Ridgefield road, n. s., Aaron Tyler's farm, 60 acres	4,700

Eastchester.

Greenwich-st., n. w. s., West Mount Vernon, lot No. 164, J. F. Luther's, 80x125	$500
6th-av., e. s., West Mount Vernon, lot No. 455, S. A. Clayton's, 100x125	300
Railroad-av., e. s., West Mount Vernon, lot No. 171, A. M. C. Firth's, 80x125	1,000

North New-York.

140th-st., s. s., lots No. 26, 27 and 28, b. No. 5, 75x106	$3,900
140th-st., s. s., lots No. 25 and 29, b. No. 5, 25 front	3,100
144th-st., n. s., lot No. 20, b. No. 8, 25x100	3,100
144th-st., n. s., lots No. 1,073 and 1,074, b. 25, 50x100	2,000
138th-st., n. s., lots No. 27, 28, 54 and 55, b. 3, 50x200	4,000
3d-av., s. e. s., lot No. 2, b. No. 7, 28x86x25x99	3,400
Lots No. 29 to 33 and 49 to 53 inclusive, b. No. 3, n. s. 138th-st	10,000

West Farms.

Railroad-av., e. s., lot 19, Bathgate Farm, 25x150	$2,150

Westchester.

Plot on Lorillard's lane and Boston road, 20 acres, near Boston road, w. s., Jno. Hitchcock's, 7 acres	$15,000

NEW-JERSEY—ESSEX COUNTY.

Bloomfield.

Pompton road, n. s., J. R. Dodd's, 75x100	$333

Clinton.

Coes-av., W.-av., 219 ft. from the ditch, 85x100	$125

East Orange.

Central-av., n. s., 200 ft. from Grove-st., 100x409	$2,678
Central-av., n. s., 300 ft. from Grove-st., 100x401	2,945
Central-av., n. s., 410 ft. from Grove-st., 100x393	2,678

Milburn.

R. M. Wade's property, 2¼ acres	$190

Newark.

McKenzie-st., e. s., 25 ft. from Sidney-st., 25x100	$300
North Orleans-st., w. s., E. McNaughton's property, 25x100	4,500
Railroad-av. and Hamilton-st., n. e. corner, 77x100	7,500
Sussex-av. and 2d-st., 457 ft. from n. w. corner, 50x95	650
Broad-st., e. s., 53 ft. from Chestnut-st., 50x125	12,500
Quarry-st., n. s., 178 ft. from Broad-st., 25x127	1,400
Newark-st., e. s., 282 ft. from Sussex-av., 25x110	800

HUDSON COUNTY—JERSEY CITY.

South 2d-st., n. s., 159 ft. e. of Erie-st., 13.8x100	$1,250

Hoboken—West Hoboken.

Cortlandt-st., s. s., lot No. 10, block No. 10, map of West Hoboken, 25x100	$1,550
Grand-av., w. s., 150 ft. s. of 6th-st., 50x100	800

Hudson City.

Lake-st., n. s., lot No. 14, block L, near Reservoir, 25x100	$800
Paterson-st. and Pierce-av., n. e. cor., 50x100	1,050
South-st., n. s., 100 ft. w. of Passaic-av., 25x100	600
Thorn-st., n. s., 275 ft. e. of Summit-av., 25x100	2,250

BANKING AND FINANCIAL.

☞ 660 MILES OF THE UNION PACIFIC RAILROAD are now finished and in active operation. One hundred and twenty miles have been built in the last three months. More than twenty thousand men are employed, and this average of forty miles per month will be continued throughout the season, making nine hundred completed miles by Jan. 1, and it is now probable that the entire Grand Line to the Pacific will be open for business in 1869. No other first-class railroad in the world has been built and equipped so rapidly as the Union Pacific, which runs west from Omaha across the Continent.

The United States Government makes of this railroad a great national work, and aids its construction by very liberal grants of money and of lands. To further insure the speedy completion of the Road, the Company are authorized to issue their own First Mortgage Bonds, having thirty years to run, and having interest coupons payable semi-annually at the rate of six per cent. in gold. By special provision of the act of Congress, these bonds are made a First Mortgage upon the entire road, the Government taking a second lien as security for the repayment of its loan. The principal, as well as interest, is made payable in gold. The mortgage bonds of nearly all other railroads in this country are payable, principal and interest, in currency; and it is asserted, without fear of contradiction, that no other railroad company in the world, building so great an extent of road, issues bonds of equal value with the First Mortgage Bonds now offered for sale by the Union Pacific Railroad Company.

The price of these bonds is now 102, and accrued interest from July 1, in currency. The Company believe that at this price their bonds are the safest and most profitable investment in the market, and they confidently expect that they will shortly command a higher premium than any similar security. The Company reserve the right to advance the price at any time, and will not fill any orders or receive any subscriptions on which the money has not been actually paid at the Company's office before the time of such advance. Subscriptions will be received by the Company's advertised agents throughout the United States, and in New-York at the Company's Office, No. 20 Nassau-street, and by

JOHN J. CISCO & SON,
Bankers, No. 59 Wall-street.

☞ THE ROCKFORD, ROCK ISLAND & ST. LOUIS RAILROAD COMPANY'S First Mortgage Fifty-year 7 Per Cent. Convertible Bonds. Interest payable semi-annually, 1st of February and 1st of August, in New-York or London, IN GOLD COIN, FREE OF GOVERNMENT TAX. For sale at the office of the Company, No. 12 Wall-st., at 95 per cent.

H. H. BOODY, Treasurer.

GENERAL MARKETS.

New-York, Saturday, July 18, 1868.

The receipts of the principal kinds of Produce since our last have been as follows:

Ashes, bbls	8	Barley, bushels	....
Flour, bbls	1,585	Malt, bushels	....
Flour, bags	....	Peas, bushels	....
Cornmeal, bbls	300	Pork, bbls	....
Cornmeal, bags	200	Cut Meats, pkgs	50
Wheat, bushels	15,991	Lard, pkgs	95
Corn, bushels	102,217	Beer, tcs. and bbls	....
Rye, bushels	....	Whisky, bbls	....
Oats, bushels	17,903	Petroleum, bbls	1,998

ASHES—Have been in request at $8 25@$8 37 for Pots, and $9 25@$9 50 for Pearls ₱ 100 lbs. Stock, 840 bbls.

COFFEE—Has been quoted firm, but has been inactive, including Java at 22½c.@23½c.; Maracaibo, 15½c.@17½c.; Laguayra, 15½c.@16½c.; Rio, 8½c.@13c., in bond; Native Ceylon, 17½c.@19c.; Jamaica, 14½c.@15½c.; St. Domingo, 14½c.@15c., all in gold, ₱ lb.

COTTON—Has been quiet at about previous prices. Spinners bought 683 bales. No other transactions of moment were reported. Messrs. Cornwall & Zerega in their circular of this morning, notice the week's business thus: "Our market for the week has been dull and declining, but closes firm at ¼c. ₱ lb. advance on the lowest quotations of the week. The demand from spinners continues steady on Low Middlings and Middlings, and there is a decreased amount of these grades offering on the market. There is an abundant supply of the lower grades. The total sales for the week have been 10,157 bales, of which, 9,309 bales were to spinners, and 848 bales to speculators. Contracts for December delivery are offered at 24c. for average Middling Cotton, and for November delivery at 25c. The accounts of the growing Cotton crop are very good. Guessing on what is to be the amount of the New Crop is now in order. One bet of $10,000 is offered that the crop will not be 2,500,000 bales. The exports from this port for the week have been 153 bales, all to Liverpool. The Dry Goods Market is firm with an advance in prices on the medium and lower grades."

Closing Prices of Cotton to-day:

	Upland.	Mobile.	N. O. & Tex.
Ordinary, ₱ lb.	26	26¼	26¼@26½
Good Ordinary	28	28¼	28¼@29½
Low Middling	30¾	31	31¼@31½
Middling	32	32¼	32¼@32½
Good Middling	33	33¼	33¼@33½

Movements of Cotton at this Port.

	Sales.
Receipts thus far this week	5,795
Receipts last week	4,567
Receipts preceding week	4,829
Receipts since Jan. 1, 1868	375,904
Receipts since Sept. 1, 1867	601,636
Receipts year ending Jan. 1, 1868	679,672
Receipts year ending Sept. 1, 1867	273,927
Receipts year ending Jan. 1, 1867	657,438
Receipts year ending Sept. 1, 1866	511,630
Exports since Tuesday	5
Exports since Jan. 1, 1868	215,870
Exports since Sept. 1	369,261
Exports year ending Jan. 1, 1868	438,119
Exports year ending Sept. 1, 1867	472,590
Exports year ending Jan. 1, 1867	381,090
Exports year ending Sept. 1, 1866	495,300
Estimated stock on hand here	55,000

Movements in Cotton at all the Shipping Ports.

Receipts at all the shipping ports of the United States from the close of the war, May 1, 1865, to Sept. 1, 1866	2,571,000
Receipts at all the ports, since Sept. 1, 1867	2,173,000
Receipts same time 1866-7	1,845,000
Receipts at all the ports year ending Sept. 1, 1867	1,331,988
Receipts preceding cotton year	2,154,476
Exports from all the ports since Sept. 1, 1867, to latest mail dates	1,690,000
Exports same time 1866-7	1,499,500
Exports from all the ports year ending Sept. 1, 1867	1,557,054
Exports preceding cotton year	1,554,664
Estimated stock on hand at all the ports Aug. 31, 1867	80,296
Estimated stock on hand at all ports, at latest mail dates	92,500
Estimated stock same time in 1867	171,000

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western Flour has been in limited demand at a reduction of 5c.@15c. ₱ bbl. Sales have been reported since our last of 6,700 bbls., including poor to choice Superfine State and Western at $6 25@$6 85; very inferior to fair ordinary extra State at $7 65@$8 35; fair ordinary to very choice genuine Spring Wheat extra State at $8 35@$9 50, and poor to good shipping brands of round-hoop extra Ohio at $8 15@$9 10 ₱ bbl. We quote:

Superfine State and Western	$6 25@$6 85
Extra State	7 65@ 9 50
Extra Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, &c.	7 60@13 25
Extra Ohio, round-hoop, shipping brands	8 15@ 9 10
Extra Ohio, trade and family brands	9 15@13 25
Extra Genesee	9 50@13 25
Common to choice extra Missouri	10 00@15 00

Southern Flour continues quiet and irregular; sales have been reported since our last of 325 bbls. at $8 10@$9 70 for very poor to fair, and $9 70@$15 25 for fair to very superior extra, ₱ bbl. California Flour is in less demand and heavy. Sales have been reported of 850 sacks at $9 85@$12 25 for extras ₱ 196 lbs. Rye Flour is in slack request at $7 50@$9 85 for inferior to choice ₱ bbl.; sales, 250 bbls. Corn Meal continues in request at $5 75@$5 85 for Jersey, $5 60@$5 80 for Western, $5 85 for Brooklyn, $5 25 for City, and $6 15 for Brandywine, ₱ bbl.; sales, 500 bbls.

GRAIN—Wheat has been less active at declining prices. Sales have been reported since our last of 47,000 bushels, including White Canada at $2 30; White Michigan at $2 41@$2 70; No. 1 Spring (a small lot) at $1 95; No. 2 Spring, last evening, at $1 85@$1 87, holders generally asking to-day $1 85, and buyers offering $1 80@$1 83; White Genesee at $2 46; White Southern on private terms; White California at $2 50 ₱ bushel. Corn has been in better supply and less demand at easier rates. Sales have been reported since our last, of 86,000 bushels, at from 95c.@$1 09½ for unsound, and damp to very choice mixed Western, chiefly at $1 08 for sound; $1 15 for a small lot of White Western, and $1 23 for White Southern, ₱ bushel. Nothing new in Rye, Barley, or Malt. Oats have been in moderate request at somewhat firmer prices. Sales have been reported, since our last, of 78,000 bushels at 83c.@84c, afloat, and 81c.@82c. in store, ₱ bushel.

HAY—North River Bale continues in good request and firm at 65c.@70c. for shipping, and $1@$1 30 for poor to choice, for local use, ₱ 100 lbs. Straw is in moderate demand at 70c.@95c. for short and long ₱ 100 lbs.

HOPS—Continue in limited request, including American at 10c.@40c. for new, and Foreign at 20c.@35c. ₱ lb. We quote in detail thus: New-York State, common to fair, 10c.@15c.; good to prime, 20c.@25c.; choice to fancy, 30c.@35c. Eastern, prime to choice, 25c.@30c. Wisconsins, common to fancy, 20c.@40c. Michigans, common to fair, 10c.@15c. Foreign—Bavarians, 25c.@35c.; Belgians, 20c.@25c. ₱ lb.

HIDES—The week's receipts have been 12,963 Hides and 220 bales do.; sales 17,300 Hides and 75 bales do., the latter including, according to Messrs. Day & Co., 1,000 Dry Buenos Ayres, 20 lbs., private terms; 4,000 Dry Buenos Ayres, army, 22 lbs., private terms; 3,000 Dry Montevideo, 20@22½ lbs., part 21c., gold, usual selection; 3,000 Dry California, 21½@23½ lbs., part 19½c., gold, usual selection; 500 Dry Central American, 21 lbs., 18c., gold, as they run; 1,500 Dry Bogota, 20@21 lbs., private terms; 1,650 Dry Matamoras, 23@25 lbs., 23½c.@24c., currency, as they run; 800 Dry Texas, 23@24 lbs., private terms; 250 Dry Western, 20 lbs., private terms; 1,000 City Slaughter, Ox, 70 lbs., private terms; 600 City Slaughter, Cow, 50@53 lbs., 13c., currency; 75 bales Calcutta Buffalo, 17@20 lbs., private terms. The stock on hand of Ox and Cow Hides is 151,800, (same time last year, 112,100—year before, 324,000,) and 170 bales, as follows: 130,000 Buenos Ayres, Montevideo and Corrientes, 2,000 Orinoco, 5,300 African, 500 Central American, 1,000 Bogota and Savanilla, 1,600 Tampico, 1,400 Truxillo, 10,000 Mexican and Texas, 170 bales East India Cow and Buffalo.

LATHS—Have been more freely offered and purchased at $2 75@$2 90 for Eastern, ₱ 1,000.

LEATHER—Sole has been firm, but not very active. Week's receipts, 55,000 sides. We quote: Oak Slaughter and Salted, good Light, 38c.@42c.; Oak Slaughter and Salted, good Middle, 38c.@46c.; Oak Slaughter and Salted, good Heavy, 40c.@46c.; Oak light Cropped, good, 42c.@45c.; Oak middle Cropped, good, 42c.@46c.; Oak Bellies, Cropped, good, 23c.@25c.; Hemlock, Buenos Ayres, &c., good Light, 29c.@30c.; Hemlock, Buenos Ayres, &c., good Middle, 29c.@30c.; Hemlock, Buenos Ayres, &c., good Heavy, 27½c.@29c.; Hemlock, California, good Light, 29c.; Hemlock, California, good Middle, 28½c.@29c.; Hemlock, California, good Heavy, 27c.@28c.; Hemlock, Orinoco, &c., good Light, 28c.@29c.; Hemlock, Orinoco, &c., good Middle, 27½c.@29c.; Hemlock, Orinoco, &c., good Heavy, 25c.@26c.; Hemlock, Orinoco and Buenos Ayres, damaged, all weights, 25c.@27c.; Hemlock, Orinoco and Buenos Ayres, poor, all weights, 20½c.@22½c.; Hemlock Slaughter, in rough, 37c.@41c.; Oak Slaughter, in rough, Light, 41c.@44c.; Oak Slaughter, in rough, Middle, 38c.@42c.; Oak Slaughter, in rough Heavy, 41c.@45c., cash, ₱ lb.

MOLASSES—Has been in liberal supply and light demand, including Port Rico, at 46c.@70c.; Cuba at 30c.@52c.; English Islands at 54c.@55c. ₱ gallon.

NAVAL STORES—Have been in fair request and buoyant, including Spirits Turpentine at 43c.@45½c. ₱ gallon; Crude at $3 87@$4; Resin at $2 85@$8 50 ₱ 280 lbs.; Tar at $3@$3 50; Pitch at $3 50 ₱ bbl.

OILS—Continue dull and heavy, including Crude Whale at 82c.@83c.; Bleached Whale at 87½c.@90c.; Crude Sperm at $1 90@$1 92; Unbleached Whale at $2 15@$2 20; Lard Oil at $1 25@$1 45; Red Oil at 80c.@$1; Linseed Oil at 98c.@$1 03; Olive, $2 35@$2 45 ₱ gallon.

PETROLEUM—Has been in fair demand at 17½c.@18c. for Crude in bulk; 22½c.@23c. for do. in bbls.; 32c.@36½c. for Refined, in bond ₱ gallon. In Philadelphia, yesterday, the transactions were extraordinarily heavy, amounting to near 70,000 bbls. all told at a shade firmer prices, chiefly on speculative account.

PROVISIONS—Pork has been rather more sought after, opening at higher prices, but closing less firmly; sales have been reported since our last of 2,250 bbls., in lots, at $28 15@$28 50, closing at $28 25, regular, for New Western Mess; $28@$28 25 for old Mess; $24@$24 50 for Prime Mess, and $22@$22 75 for Prime and Extra Prime, ₱ bbl. Cut Meats are in fair demand and firm; sales equal to 375 pkgs. at 16½c.@17½c. for Hams; 12½c.@13½c. for Shoulders; 19½c.@21c. for bagged Hams ₱ lb. Bacon continues quiet, but steady. Lard has been inactive at former rates; sales have been reported since our last of 340 tcs. and bbls. at 16c.@18½c. for poor to very choice, chiefly at 17½c.@17½c. for prime steam, ₱ lb.; also 250 tcs. prime steam, buyer July, 17½c.; resold buyer August, 17⅝c. ₱ lb. Beef is in moderate demand at $15@$20 50 for Plain Mess; $20 50@$24 75 for Extra do., and $9@$15 for inferior grades of barreled Mess Beef; sales have been reported of 180 bbls. Tierce Beef has been dull and nominal, including inferior to choice Prime Mess at $21@$33, and India Mess at $30@$36 ₱ tierce. Beef Hams continue dull at $25@$35 for State and Western ₱ bbl. Butter and Cheese continue in request and firm. We quote:

NEW CROP BUTTER.

Fresh pails, State and Jersey, ₱ lb.	30 @40
Pennsylvania, ₱ lb., fresh pails	30 @40
State, firkins, ₱ lb.	34 @36
State, half-firkin, tubs, ₱ lb.	31 @35
Welsh tubs, ₱ lb.	30 @33
Western Reserve, tubs, ₱ lb.	26 @28
Illinois and Wisconsin, tubs, ₱ lb.	25 @27
Western Reserve, firkins, ₱ lb.	27 @28
Illinois and Wisconsin, firkins, ₱ lb.	25 @27

NEW CROP CHEESE.

Factory Dairies, fancy and Cheddar shapes, ₱ lb.	14¼@15½
Factory Dairies, fair quality, ₱ lb.	12 @14
Farm Dairies, fancy and extra quality, ₱ lb.	14 @14½
Farm Dairies, fair to good, ₱ lb.	10 @13
Orange County, Skimmed Cheese	6 @ 9

SKINS—Deer have been fairly active, but at rather easier prices. Sales 20,000 lbs. Central American, 15,000 lbs. Western, and 3,000 lbs. Para on private terms. Desirable lots of Goat have been scarce and wanted at firmer and buoyant prices. We quote: Honduras Deer at 45c.; San Juan at 40c.@42c.; Bolivar at 32½c.; Sisal at 46c.@48c.; Vera Cruz at 42c.; Chagres at 45c.; Puerto Cabello at 37c.@39c.; Para at 45c. gold, ₱ lb.; Tampico Goat at 55c.; Matamoras at 55c.; Buenos Ayres at 32c.@35c.; Payta at 32c.@34c. gold, ₱ lb.; Curacoa at 35c.@42½c. currency; Cape at 50c.@55c. currency, and Madras at 50c.@55c. each.

SUGARS—Have been in demand at somewhat stronger prices. Sales have been reported, since our last, of 1,070 hhds. Cuba, &c., at from 11c.@14½c., and 640 boxes Havana, part at 10½c.@14½c., ₱ lb. Refined Sugars are in fair demand at from 14c.@16½c. ₱ lb.

TALLOW, &c.—Sales 124,000 lbs. Tallow at 12c.@12½c., nearly all at 12½c.@12½c.; 38,500 lbs. Stearine at 17½c.@19c., and 41,000 lbs. Grease at 8½c.@11c. ₱ lb.

FREIGHTS—Have been quiet, but firm to-day, with 485 vessels of all classes in port. For Liverpool, there were taken 38,500 bushels Wheat, by steamer, at 7½d. ₱ bushel.

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, MONDAY, JULY 20, 1868.

Amusements this Evening.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.
Broadway, corner 13th-st.
LOTTERY OF LIFE. Characters by Messrs. John Brougham, Charles Fisher, Edw. Lamb, T. J. Rind, B. T. Ringgold, Miss Effie Germon, Miss Fanny Morant, Miss M. Barrett, Miss F. Carman and others.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.
Broadway, between Prince and Houston sts.
BARBE BLEUE, (Opera Bouffe.) Characters by Mlle. Irma, Mlle. Lambele, Mlle. Tostee, Mlle. Duclos, MM. Aujac, Dardignac, Duchesne and others.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.
Broadway, between Houston and Bleecker sts.
HUMPTY DUMPTY. Characters by Mr. Geo. L. Fox, Mr. F. Lacy, Mr. C. K. Fox, Mlle. Laurent, Mrs. C. Edmonds, Miss E. Harrison, Mr. F. Sinclair and others.

BROADWAY THEATRE.
Broadway, near Broome-st.
A FLASH OF LIGHTNING. Characters by Messrs. J. K. Mortimer, M. Rankin, J. C. Williamson, G. F. Browne, H. Ryner, H. Murdoch, Miss Blanche Grey, Mrs. G. H. Gilbert, Miss Amelia Harris and others.

BOWERY THEATRE.
Bowery, near Canal-st.
PANTOMIMES, BALLETS, FARCES, BURLESQUES, ACROBATS, &c.

BRYANTS' MINSTREL HALL.
14th-st., near 3d-av.
VOCALISTS AND HUMORISTS, DANCES, &c.

CENTRAL PARK GARDEN.
7th-av., near 58th-st.
POPULAR GARDEN CONCERTS. By a grand Orchestra, under the direction of Theo. Thomas.

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The Weekly Times, one year	$2
Five copies	$8
Ten copies	$15

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H. J. RAYMOND & CO.,
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Notice.

We cannot notice anonymous communications. In all cases we require the writer's name and address, not for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.

We cannot return rejected communications, nor preserve manuscripts, unless specially requested so to do.

To Advertisers.

Advertisers in the Times are requested to bring in their notices at as early an hour in the day as possible. If received after 8½ o'clock, it will be impossible to classify them under their proper heads.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

EUROPE.

A popular demonstration was yesterday made in London in favor of the Parliamentary measures for the disestablishment of the Irish Church. About two thousand persons assembled at a mass meeting, which was part of the proceedings.

On Thursday last Admiral Farragut and the principal officers of the American squadron visited by invitation the Queen and family at Osborne.

This year the yield of wheat throughout the United Kingdom will be unusually large.

Minister Bancroft has negotiated a citizenship treaty between the United States and the Grand Duchy of Baden.

The steamship *City of Antwerp*, from Liverpool July 8 and Queenstown July 9, arrived at this port yesterday.

CONGRESS.

The Senate, on Saturday, passed, after some debate, the bill authorizing the transfer of suits against corporations from State to Federal Courts. The bill authorizing the construction of bridges over the Ohio River, under certain restrictions, gave rise to a debate, but finally gave place to the special order, the bill for securing the rights of American citizens abroad. Mr. Sumner opened the debate by reading the cable telegram published in the Times yesterday morning, relative to the statement made in the House of Commons, that the British Government was willing to accede to the American proposition defining the rights of naturalized citizens. Mr. Sumner spoke in opposition to the provisions of the bill, which authorizes the President to resort to retaliatory measures in case of the invasion, by any foreign Power, of the rights of naturalized citizens. Mr. Conness replied at length to Mr. Sumner, and several other Senators spoke briefly on the subject. The bill was not disposed of, and the Senate adjourned.

Some debate arose in the House upon a joint resolution prohibiting the payment of certain bills for printing above the contract price. The resolution was adopted. Five Representatives from Louisiana and two from North Carolina were sworn into office. Mr. Moorhead made a statement relative to the Tariff bill, saying that he had ascertained that it would be impossible to have it passed this session, and he would therefore leave it where it now is, in Committee of the Whole, to be considered at the next session as the first unfinished business. The Funding bill was debated at length in Committee of the Whole, but not disposed of. The Speaker laid before the House the President's message, which we print in full elsewhere this morning. The message was referred to the Judiciary Committee and ordered printed. The Funding bill was again taken up in Committee of the Whole, and the various amendments disposed of; after which the bill was reported to the House. It was then ordered to be printed, and the vote to be taken on Monday, after which the House adjourned.

GENERAL.

The President on Saturday issued two proclamations announcing, in his peculiar manner, the ratification of the Fourteenth Article of the National Constitution by the States of North and South Carolina.

A fire in Camden, N. J., on Saturday night destroyed fourteen buildings. The presence of steam fire-engines from Philadelphia alone prevented, it is thought, the entire destruction of the place.

Gov. Brownlow's office in Nashville, Tenn., was filled with negroes on Saturday, who had fled from Maury County, Tenn., through fear of the Kuk-lux-Klan. A negro, confined on a charge of rape, was taken from the jail in Franklin, Tenn., on Friday night by a mob and shot.

Hon. John Bell, of Tennessee, is partly paralyzed, but otherwise is in fair health. He indulges in the extravagant hope that he may live to see Seymour inaugurated.

Telegrams from a number of localities in the States of Illinois, Wisconsin, Iowa and Minnesota, with two or three exceptions, announce the crops of small grains unprecedented, both in quality and quantity, and the corn never looked better. Unless some blight should come, both the small grain crop and the corn crop will be the largest ever gathered in the Northwest.

Dr. A. S. Wright, of Omaha, reports a case of trichina in that city. Mrs. Lamb ate some fresh killed pork, and was very soon taken ill. The pork was afterward examined and found to be filled with parasites.

Hon. William Gabnul, formerly a member of the Ohio Legislature and a prominent politician of Union County, has become insane, and has been taken to the Columbus Asylum. The cause is said to be the unsettled condition of political affairs, and, particularly, anxiety in regard to the late impeachment.

A fatal distemper, or dry murrain, is prevailing among the cattle throughout Georgia. Quite a number of fine milch cows in that State have died of it within the last week or two. The disease is on the increase, and in almost every instance proves fatal.

Leading citizens of Cincinnati and other portions of Ohio met together in that city on Friday night to take steps to secure the erection of a monument over the remains of the late President William Henry Harrison at North Bend. Gov. Hayes presided, and it was decided that he should bring the matter before the people of the State in his next message to the Legislature.

The Mexican Government, through Señor Romero, has entered into two important treaties, which were sent to the Senate on Friday for ratification. One of them is in relation to citizenship, and is similar in general scope to those negotiated by Mr. Bancroft with Prussia and Bavaria. The other is for the appointment of a Commission to settle private claims growing out of the late struggle in Mexico. It is said that Mr. Seward is also pushing his citizenship policy in South America, and that we are likely to have treaties with some States in that country at an early day. Mr. Seward is also strengthening our relations with Mexico by arrangements for an extended system of consular agencies in both countries.

Gen. Rousseau is in St. Paul, Minn., on a visit to his family, who are residing there.

A private letter from Oxford, Miss., gives the following story: "A few days ago Sheriff W. S. McKee, on returning home from an adjoining county, stopped to bathe in the Tallahatchie River. His feet touching something smooth on the bottom several times, curiosity at length led him to examine closely, when he found a small iron chest. Procuring assistance he took it to Oxford, broke it open, and found $3,000 in silver, $2,800 in gold, 1,200 Mexican dollars and $4,000 in Confederate money. There were no papers in the chest to show its ownership."

The Ottawa *Official Gazette*, of Saturday, announces the appointment of Hon. W. P. Howland, C. B., as Lieutenant-Governor of Ontario, and Hon. L. A. Wilmott as Lieutenant-Governor of New-Brunswick. A proclamation from the Queen also appears in the *Gazette*, imposing punishment by fine and imprisonment upon any of Her Majesty's subjects who may take part in hostilities against Japan.

An Omaha dispatch says that Brigham Young's agent is in St. Louis making preparations for the reception and transportation of several thousand emigrants to the end of the Union Pacific Railway, where all able-bodied men can be employed in grading and track-laying. About 2,000 were expected this week.

A fire occurred in the Trenton (N. J.) State Prison, Saturday night. The prison was damaged to the extent of about $10,000, and three of the prisoners escaped.

By his fall from a stairway in Montreal, the other day, Jefferson Davis was much injured, three of his ribs being broken. He was doing well, however, at last accounts.

A Democratic ratification meeting was held in Washington on Saturday night. Dispatches were received from Gov. English, of Connecticut, and Ex-Gov. Parker, of New-Jersey, indorsing the nominations. Speeches were made by Senator Doolittle, Gen. Ewing, Representatives Trimble, of Kentucky; Mr. Cavanaugh, Delegate from Montana; Hon. Thomas B. Florence, and others.

In the Georgia Legislature, Friday, all the members of the House were declared eligible. A resolution was offered that the action of the House and all the documentary evidence in reference to the investigation of the eligibility of its members, be transmitted to the Governor, and through him to Gen. Meade.

The Philadelphia gas-strikers have succeeded in accomplishing their object; the Trustees of the gas-works having complied with their demands for increased compensation. Work was resumed Saturday.

The *Globo* newspaper, published in the City of Mexico, asserts that correspondence has taken place between the Ministry of Relations and the United States Legation. A difficulty had arisen between the two departments on account of the expulsion by the Mexican Government of Mr. Napoleon Zerman, who claimed to be an American citizen.

The Boston *Transcript* says that the counsel of Andrews, the Kingston murderer, have left him for good cause, and that he has selected Charles G. Davis, of Plymouth, to defend him at his trial.

A gentleman named John Spicer, residing at No. 79 West Eleventh-street, feeling slightly unwell yesterday, sent his servant for a Seidlitz powder to a neighboring drug-store. On taking it he was seized with violent pains and died soon after. A medical gentleman who was called in immediately before the death saw at once that there was no hope for the sufferer. On examining the paper from which the powder was taken, he detected the presence of strychnine. Mr. Spicer, he says, must have taken enough of the deadly drug to kill twenty men.

On the morning of the 6th of July it was discovered on opening the safe of the Importers' and Traders' Bank, corner Broadway and Murray-street, that $80,000 in bonds and cash had disappeared. There was no evidence whatever of any burglary having been committed. All knowledge of the affair was confined to the bank officials and the Police, until it leaked out yesterday. No trace has yet been obtained of either the thieves or their booty.

Cotton was firm on Saturday, but not in much request. Flour, Wheat and Corn were in less demand and depressed in price. Oats attracted more attention, chiefly from speculative buyers, at buoyant rates. Pork was in rather more demand, closing barely steady. Lard was inactive, yet unchanged in value. Groceries were moderately inquired for. Petroleum was in good demand and buoyant. The freight engagements were restricted; rates varied little.

The Secessionists in the Field—Their Designs and Hopes.

It is remarkable how quickly and audaciously the old secession and rebel leaders of the Southern States have sprung to the foreground since the nomination of Horatio Seymour.

Previous to that event, and ever since the destruction of the rebel Confederacy by the Union arms, they had either refrained from forcing themselves upon public attention in their old position of leaders, or they had come forward, in something like a becoming attitude, to exercise their influence with the people in favor of the recognition of the new order of things which had risen after the settlement of the pro-slavery struggle.

But now—and *this is the thing to which we wish especially to call the attention of the loyal American people*—we not only see these old-time Secessionists coming forward to resume their former places as leaders of affairs, but we see them coming forward *to glorify the rebel cause, to vindicate its claims, to reassert its pretensions, to advocate its success and to proclaim their hopes of its triumph.*

This is the startling spectacle which we have witnessed during the last two or three weeks.

We have seen men bearing such ill-omened names as Wise, Toombs, Vance, Yerger, Semmes and Hampton, proclaiming to that remnant of the Southern people which did not fall bloody victims to their accursed rebellion, that, in the triumph of the Democracy, there is yet life for the "lost cause," and in the election of Seymour, there is hope for the detestable principles which, but three brief years ago, we supposed had been shot into political perdition by a million of American rifles.

We have seen the fire-eater Wise proclaiming publicly that secession is not dead, but is waiting for the opportunity of its reassertion through the revolutionary party which has just taken the field. We have heard the fire-eater Toombs proclaiming the doctrine of nullification in the old fashion, uttering the same denunciations as of old with all the former bitterness, pouring his maledictions on the brave men who have saved the Union, and threatening to "resist to the death" the laws which establish political equality and freedom of suffrage throughout the South. We have seen the implacable Secessionist Vance proclaiming that "what the Confederacy fought for would be won through the election of Seymour." We have seen "Chronometer" Semmes, of the *Alabama*, proclaiming at Mobile last Monday, at a Democratic ratification meeting, that he "had been a Democrat all his life—before the war, during the war, and since the war—and *fought the war on the principles of Democracy*, believing that the grand old Constitution which embodied these principles was about to be destroyed." And then, after this declaration that he had carried out his constitutional ideas on the pirate decks of the ship which the gallant Winslow sent to the bottom of the sea, we find him announcing on the same occasion: "And now, fellow-citizens, I have come here to declare that I have given in my allegiance, heart and soul, to the old flag, *provided* we can restore the old flag again to be the representative of the principles of the Constitution, which we will be able to effect by the election of Seymour and Blair." And still again, at the same meeting, he asserted that a Democratic success "will again reduce the negro to a subordinate position as the inferior race, and restore the white *man* to the Government which belongs to him." We have seen Wade Hampton, the Carolina rebel leader, going round among the young men of the Virginia colleges glorifying the rebel cause and reasserting its principles;—we find him coming North here as a Democratic delegate to threaten renewed resistance and another rebellion if his unjustifiable claims are denied by the Government;—we find him in Baltimore, on Thursday last, reminding the Democratic Association of the time "when I was a soldier in the glorious army of Northern Virginia, and the sons of Maryland swept across the borders and again stood side by side with South Carolina in a great contest for liberty;" and we find him in the same speech, and almost in the same sentence, mingling the praises of the rebel Generals with the eulogies of Horatio Seymour, and the past triumphs of the Confederacy with the expected victories of the Democracy.

What has encouraged all the old secession leaders of the South to come out and rush around in this way at the present time? What has led them to utter such language, to indulge in such hopes, to proclaim such schemes? Are they ignorant of what they are about? Are they talking without knowing what they say? Are they planning without understanding the ground they tread upon?

It is well that they have spoken, so as to warn the loyal people in time. It is the game of the more adroit and unprincipled Democratic leaders and organs in the North to practice deception in all these matters. They are loud in their Unionism and demonstrative in their loyalty; they speak much of what they did to put down the rebellion, and swear daily that they abhor secessionism. It is necessary to do this here; for they know that the American people have but to become aware of the tendency of their principles and the purposes of their party, to crush out the one and the other in such a way as they will never again be likely to pretend to an existence.

It is mortifying and humiliating to hear the language and see the pretensions and demonstrations of these old secession leaders. Hardly have they been compelled to surrender their arms before they are again assuming the airs of a dominant and domineering party. Hardly have we got through the work of quelling the rebellion before we see it again preparing for action. Hardly have we got through the sanguinary labor of crushing their cause and principles before they are again proclaimed as though they had never been seriously wounded.

It is evident that the loyal people of the country must rally at the polls to teach the Democratic Party, and these secession leaders who look for it to carry out their schemes, a lesson even more severe than it got four years ago.

Amending the Constitution—The President's Message.

Mr. Johnson has suggested to Congress a series of amendments to the Constitution, which in his judgment are required to adapt the organic law to the wants and wishes of the people. He proposes the election of President and Vice-President, direct, at the polls, dispensing with caucus and convention in regard to nominations, and all intermediate agencies as between the voting and the result. He proposes a specific definition of the persons who shall discharge the duties of President in the event of a vacancy by the death, resignation or removal of both the President and the Vice-President; and he recommends the heads of the several Executive Departments in preference to the President *pro tem.* of the Senate or the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court. He proposes, thirdly, the election of Senators by the people of the several States instead of by the Legislatures; and, lastly, the appointment of the Federal Judiciary for a fixed term of twelve years instead of during good behavior or for life.

The time is approaching, perhaps, when a revision of the Constitution, in view of the altered circumstances of the country, may become desirable. Some of the points mooted by Mr. Johnson will, at the proper period, require attention; and there are others, arising out of recent experience, possessing equal importance. These considerations have not impressed Mr. Johnson alone; and it is not assuming too much to suppose that when the more urgent questions of the day shall have been disposed of, this of amending the Constitution will receive proper attention. It will be in order when the restoration of the Union is perfected—when all the States are in a position to contribute their quota of judgment and authority, and when revision implies a comprehensive estimate of the new order of things, in all its bearings, rather than the haste and one-sidedness of partisanship. The work is not one that can be advantageously or even decently undertaken under personal or party impulses. Its performance calls for a cooler and more impartial exercise of opinion than is possible in the present condition of affairs.

For this reason, if for none else, Mr. Johnson's message is so obviously out of place that it will receive no attention in the body to whom it is addressed. Senators and Representatives are in no mood, just now, for thinking or talking about further constitutional amendments. More pressing matters are before them. And they realize, probably, the impropriety of doing more than is unavoidable in regard to constitutional amendments until all the States have resumed their normal relations.

There are, however, other and personal reasons which assure for the message an unceremonious interment. Its origin is clearly traceable to personal disappointment and pique, and to impressions derived from current controversies. The criticism of possible evils incident to the present mode of electing the President embraces ill-disguised allusions to the legislation affecting the Southern vote; while it is not difficult to trace a consciousness of pretensions slighted and hopes extinguished in the objections both to the nominating agencies and the means provided for determining the election. Similar feelings appear to have prompted the allusions to the contingent succession to the Presidency. Impeachment loomed up largely before Mr. Johnson while writing the message; and the blow he strikes is meant for Mr. Wade. The tone and the time of the suggestions, therefore, are both unfavorable. They look like a roundabout contest in Mr. Johnson's behalf, not a decorous and weighty presentation of a statesman's conclusions.

As to the suggestions, considered on their merits, they seem to us crude and inadequate. The arraignment of the caucus system, and the abuses which have grown up around the election of President, indicates what is confessedly a weak spot in our governmental system. But the remedy suggested is complex, and in many respects unsatisfactory. Not more felicitous is the proposal to constitute the Cabinet officers a line of succession on the occurrence of a vacancy in the Executive chair. In no manner representing the people, and occupying positions which the whole constitutional system treats as subordinate, they are among the least eligible that could be designated for the Executive office. A *pro tem.* President of the Senate, a Speaker of the House, or the Supreme Court Chief Justice, would, on every ground, be preferable. In regard to the election of Senators, we think that no case has been made out for the change proposed; and the substitution of a term for the life tenure of the Federal Judiciary would be a calamity not lightly to be incurred. Demagogueism has done much to demoralize the judicial office in the States; and the country may well pray to be delivered from the invasion by the same baneful influences of the Supreme Court.

Is There to be War in Europe?

The recent speech of M. de Moustier, French Minister of Foreign Affairs, to the Corps Legislatif, was, as might have been expected, peaceful in tone and full of expressions of good will to other countries. And yet the public mind of France and of Europe is incredulous of the Minister's words and uneasy. The immense armaments of both France and Prussia continue. We hear nowhere of any reduction of armies. Italy, though struggling for life financially, is still obliged to maintain an enormous body of soldiers, and to pay her military bills by the measure proposed here—cheating her creditors. Austria, which is forced to a similar degradation, still keeps up her immense host of armed men. Russia is constantly ready for war, and is supporting enormous forces. No word is uttered anywhere for reduction. The means of the people in almost every country of continental Europe are being eaten up to maintain an expensive state of preparation for war, and yet no complaint is uttered, which comes to our ears, in the popular assemblies. All the reports of travelers and of residents in the various portions of Europe speak of war and of the preparations for war. Paris expects war in the Spring, we are told, and France will never be easy till the disgrace of Mexico is wiped out in Europe, and the needle gun is surpassed by the chassepôt. Germany, without desiring war, we hear on the other side, is determined to resist the first step of French aggression toward the Rhine, and to consolidate her union in a grand struggle with her hereditary enemy. At one time it is Germany that France is to attack, at another rumor selects Russia, and a chivalric campaign is to be made by Napoleon to liberate the Poles. Then again, France, Austria and Russia are to unite for a terrific onslaught on Prussia and Germany, or France, Italy and Austria are to throw down the glove to North Germany. These rumors are spread by organs of much information, and are often believed in by very judicious persons. They disturb business, and help to prepare for the outbreaks they predict. As we think, they are based on traditional ideas which were true a generation ago, but which now have quite changed. It is exceedingly important, both for business interests and for a sound study of European politics, that the new order of things should be thoroughly understood.

Since the battle of Sadowa, the equilibrium of Central Europe has been altered. Before that, the only balance to French aggression and warlike spirit was the distant mass and momentum of Russia. But Russia herself, after her war with the great Powers, and especially after emancipation, had ceased to be a counter-balance to France, (except in a distant manner,) or even an aggressive Power on Europe. She has been very much in the situation in which we in the United States have been since our civil war and the act of emancipation, and in which we shall be for the next twenty years. She is profoundly occupied with her own momentous internal questions, the new position of the emancipated serfs, the changed relation of labor to land and to capital, the different education and political institutions demanded by this great change, and the new connection of the people and the Government. It is safe to say that, for a generation, Russia cannot be an aggressive Power, as her efforts to bring order and civilization among the wild populations of Central Asia are of hardly more importance than ours in subduing the Indians. Even the old popular ambition of planting the cross over the crescent, and of gaining an outlet to the sea, is almost swallowed up in the struggle of modern ideas with old institutions, within her own territory. Very few questions, outside of herself, could now call her into European contests. For the time she is, like America, outside of Europe. France has perceived this, and has felt and exercised her increasing military preponderance. With Russia thus remote, and England more and more holding herself neutral, and Germany disunited, it was easy for Napoleon to hold the balance of power, and to make French policy lead Europe. No other one Power—neither Prussia, nor Italy, nor Austria—was a match for France. But the battle of Sadowa changed all this. A powerful, united, non-aggressive State was formed in Central Europe, whose interest was peace, but which was a sufficient counterbalance and resistance to the military energy of France. A new "balance of power" was formed. France was no longer at the head of Continental Europe. She shared this position with united Germany.

The peace of Europe had a new guarantee. Germany, from the nature of her army and her population, though a tremendous Power when once in arms, must of necessity be a peaceful Power. And whatever might be the ambition of the Emperor of France or of the French nation, they would hesitate before they threw themselves into a struggle with a brave compact race of forty millions of people, which had proved its right to exist by arms. A war with united Germany is a very different thing from war with Prussia, or even with Russia.

The unity of Germany is the pacification of Europe. Even the late disgraceful French interposition at Rome did not for an instant rouse Germany to a warlike attitude, though popular sympathy in Prussia must have been intense with the Italian King. Her calm and weighty influence for peace kept Italy from a sudden burst of resistance, and restrained Napoleon from going too far. So it will always be exerted in European affairs.

Nor can France hope for anything now, if she were disposed for war, from Austria. This Kingdom is sufficiently occupied with its own difficulties and internal struggles. And why should Napoleon seek war? He is getting beyond the time of life when men seek adventures, or new prizes of ambition. He must be most of all anxious to maintain his own. He knows the uncertainty of his dynasty. France is eager now in the pursuit of wealth. She has, for the moment, forgotten the victorious march of armies, and is joining the more silent advance of modern industrial progress.

Money has taken the place of honor. She feels the oppression of the late Army bill; the burden of the taxes. And though the call of glory might still stir her youth, the voice of prudence will be listened to by both leaders and people. "The Empire is peace," and till Napoleon dies, we look for no great European war.

For the first time in diplomacy, the words of the French Minister must be taken to mean what they say.

The Contest in the State.

The elections of 1864 and 1866 clearly prove that upon general issues the Republicans have a large popular majority. The issues raised in the present campaign, in the division which they make between parties, reach down to principles so fundamental, that this majority will undoubtedly be called forth and be overwhelmingly decisive. The "reaction," shown in the elections of last Autumn, has no significance as affecting the present contest, any more than did the similar reaction in 1862 as affecting the last Presidential election. The falling off in the Republican vote of last year was not greater than it was in 1862. In both cases, estimating by majorities, the defection amounted to about 250,000 votes. But notwithstanding the Opposition majorities of 1862, President Lincoln in 1864 had over 400,000 plurality. The reason of this is plain. The majorities of the Opposition had been obtained upon incidental issues; but the moment the grand national issue was raised as between the supporters of the war for the Union and the peace party, these majorities vanished, and the Administration was heartily supported. The Democratic gains of 1867 were also due to special issues, raised in connection with the conduct of reconstruction; but now that the question is between those who would secure the results of the war and those who would make an absolute surrender of those results, these Democratic gains will probably disappear, and the Congressional plan of reconstruction, now so near its consummation, will receive as hearty a support as the Lincoln Administration received in 1864.

But we must not be deceived by our own hopes. Every Republican should remember that a plurality of the popular vote, does not of necessity secure a majority of the electoral vote. Thus in 1864, a change of less than 36,000 votes might have elected General McClellan over Lincoln.

Hence the importance in every State of the most perfect organization, and of the most earnest efforts to secure its electors for Grant and Colfax.

In our own State the contest is likely to be very close. As between Grant and Seymour, there can be little doubt. Every Republican will vote for the former, and also a large number of Democrats. But we are not only to vote for President, but also for members of Congress, for Governor, and for a Legislature; and upon the next Legislature devolves the choice of a United States Senator to succeed Mr. Morgan. Under these circumstances it is the first duty of every Republican *to go to the polls!* The statistics of our last State election show the absence of about sixty thousand Republicans from the polls; if the full vote had been given, we should have had a majority in our favor of upward of ten thousand, instead of a majority against us of fifty thousand. This letting an election go by default is always foolish, and in such a crisis as the present it would be a crime. This negligence in regard to voting is chiefly prevalent in New-York City. "It does not matter,"—so many Republicans excuse themselves—"for the City is bound to go Democratic anyway." But that is precisely the reason why every Republican should vote, for every ballot given by a Republican in so far diminishes the inevitable Democratic majority; and it is upon the extent of this majority that the issue of every election in this State depends. New-York City is, in fact, the arena in which the battle is to be decided. And it is here that the Democrats hold an important vantage-ground. Every Democrat votes: and not only that—he also beats up every available recruit for his cause.

The candidates selected by the Republican Party throughout the State—for Governor, for the forty-first Congress, and for the Legislature—have been wisely chosen. Its platform, both as regards national and local issues, commends itself to every citizen who has at heart the honor of his country, or the good government of his State. But against the Republican candidates will be concentrated the entire strength of the Democrats. And this strength must be met by the full Republican vote.

A victory in this State is almost taken for granted by the Democratic journals. It is assumed by these that the Germans will vote in a body for the Democratic ticket; and so they will, if the Democrats have the field all to themselves. But the Germans on all national issues have no natural alliance with the Democratic Party. They are opposed to the excise law; but they do not forget that the fifty thousand Democratic majority of last year has not diminished the sum which must be paid for a license, or given them their lager on Sundays. An earnest effort will secure their accession to the Republican vote on both the national and State tickets. We are glad that organizations are in operation to secure this end. Let these be multiplied, and let no effort or expense be spared which is necessary in order to bring our German citizens to appreciate the importance of the issues at stake, and to understand that their natural affiliations are with the Republican Party.

Seymour has always run behind his ticket in this State. But in this contest every argument which can be urged against his election is applicable also as against every Democratic candidate upon the State ticket, for they all stand upon the same platform, and their election, equally with his, would be an immense moral support to the Democratic principles of repudiation as regards our public debt, and of nullification and anarchy as regards the restoration of the Southern States. As the case stands no Republican, however conservative, can desire that the next House of Representatives should be Democratic, or that, through any change in our State Legislature, there should result the election of a single Democratic Senator. No honest patriot, of whatever party, can desire the success in any State of the principles recently advanced by the New-York Convention.

MINOR TOPICS.

We publish in another column some facts regarding the abstraction of $80,000 in money and securities from the safe of the Importers' and Traders' Bank of this City. The alleged robbery occurred on or about the 4th inst., and the officials of the bank have persistently endeavored to conceal the fact from the knowledge of the public, their stockholders and depositors, ever since they discovered their heavy loss. The Police have seemingly taken some action in the matter, and arrested one of the bank employes, though the accused was subsequently discharged, and they have also maintained silence on the subject of the robbery or the defalcation, as the case may be, thereby going considerably beyond their legitimate sphere of action. It would perhaps be well for the Police authorities to remember that they were appointed for the purpose of securing the detection and prevention of crime, and not allow themselves to be used as censors of the Press in the way of suppressing news that the general public have a right to expect at their hands.

One of our Italian correspondents informs us that Garibaldi has lately positively refused to see American visitors in his island home; and that this conduct is exciting great indignation and astonishment. But we don't see that it should excite indignation. Garibaldi has precisely the same right as any other gentleman to have something to say as to whom he shall receive in his house as visitors. He does not, perhaps could not, keep a hotel; he does not desire to make a public spectacle of himself; and if on these grounds, or because of his health, or on any other grounds whatever, he declines to receive the crowds of American visitors who desire to take dinner with him, or to worship him, or to get his "views" on public questions, he is perfectly justifiable. The fact that Garibaldi is an illustrious man gives other men no right to bore his life out of him.

Mention has already been made of the arrival last week from France of eleven Normandy draft horses in good condition—intended for Ohio, to be there crossed with the Western draft horses. They are in no sense thoroughbreds; but their great merits (we quote the *Post*) are, perpendicular shoulders, against which the collar may pull well, in contrast with the oblique shoulder of the racehorse or roadster, without which there can be no speed; great weight for a dead pull, and the fact that they are easy keepers. They are from fifteen to sixteen hands high, with intelligent and amiable heads, short necks, broad but not very deep chests, perpendicular shoulders, round barrels, short bodies, drooping sterns and short legs. These Normandy horses are a well-known breed in France, and will, no doubt, prove a valuable addition to our stock of draft animals.

Senator Conness, of California, implores and begs and urges and entreats the Senate to give the President power to violate the principles of international law, the practice of civilized nations, and the rules of justice and common sense by authorizing him to seize the person of any subject of a foreign Power on whom he can lay hands, in case of that Power violating in any way the rights of an American citizen. He also implores and begs and prays the Senate to give the President power to suspend commercial intercourse with any foreign country whose Government has violated the rights of any American citizen. His entreaties for the passage of these reprisal and suspensory measures were of the most harrowing character; and he regards the principles of personal seizure and commercial suspension to be so great and grand and glorious that he would willingly fight for them—that is, he would willingly let the rest of us fight for them. "Well, Mr. President," cried he, addressing the presiding officer of the Senate, "if these reprisals should be a cause of war, in God's name what cause of war could be more holy? Where is there a man of an American pride of character that would not instantly fly to the defence of the nation in the prosecution of war for such a cause!" Such fierce and defiant talk as all this would really be enough to excite one's belligerent propensities, if the speaker had not at the same time made himself and his ideas the object of laughter and ridicule.

Mr. Johnson would do something deserving of commendation, if, for the brief remainder of his Presidential term, he would stop the work in which he has been actively engaged for the last two years, of releasing from punishment counterfeiters, revenue swindlers, bounty-claim forgers, pension pirates, and all the other kinds of convicted criminals who have been incarcerated for defrauding the Government. No remonstrances have availed with him. No proof of the damage his pardons were doing the interests of the country has induced him to pause in their issue. No demonstrations that existing corruption was almost entirely owing to the immunity which crime has enjoyed, and which he assisted in increasing, have awakened his conscience to the demoralization he was producing. He has reveled in pardons to unrepentant culprits. We have no doubt that but for Callicot's politics, he would have been freed before this time; and the same may be said of the Richmond criminals whom Chief Justice Chase sentenced a couple of months ago. On Saturday last, one of the worst pension-and-bounty-claim forgers marched triumphantly out of Sing Sing by the cruel grace of President Johnson.

We quoted the other day the remark of a New-Orleans paper that the Southern planters had now learned how to make more profit out of blacks as free laborers than formerly they made out of them as slaves. Our Louisiana letter also refers to the improved condition of labor in that State. After referring to the favorable prospect for a good crop of cotton and corn, it says: "The freedmen realize their obligations. They have ceased to hope for the donation of land and mules. They have ceased to apprehend any attempt to reduce them again to bondage. They labor with more regularity, and although the product of their labor is not so great as formerly, it can be relied on as a fixed quantity." These are very promising signs for the South.

The Senate has done a sensible thing in striking out from the Alaska Appropriation bill the preamble asserting the joint power of the House to act with the Executive and Senate in concluding treaties, and the section which unnecessarily gave the assent of Congress to the stipulation of the treaty. The treaty was made and constitutionally ratified long ago, and the money to maintain the credit of the country ought long since to have been voted. What has been gained by the delay. Nothing but distrust. What would have been gained by sending forth the claims of the House to extra-constitutional powers? Nothing at all, since they could not stand an instant's test in law. Now the money has been simply voted. It is well; last April it would have been better.

Over twelve hundred emigrants from Scandinavia, Holland, England and Wales, were received in Castle Garden last week, by the Mormon agents from Salt Lake City, to whom they were consigned, and carefully forwarded by rail to the West. Over two thousand more of the same sort are daily expected and these will follow the others—workmen, mechanics and agriculturalists, who will immediately find something to do in the Salt Lake region. Brigham Young has the contract for building part of the Union Pacific Railway, and these poor foreigners will earn their citizenship on that great highway of our social progress. They care very little apparently for the peculiar tenets of the Mormons, and are thankful to be helped into this land of promise by anybody or anything. As for that anachronism of the nineteenth century—the Mormon polity—it will be run down and run over by the engine. Cow-catchers will be useless when the time comes.

AMUSEMENTS.

Theatrical.

THE NEXT DRAMATIC SEASON.

This evening Mr. Brougham's drama "The Lottery of Life," will have its thirty-seventh representation at Wallack's Theatre; "Humpty Dumpty," will enter its twentieth week, and thus place itself at the head of all the successful productions of the dramatic year; at the Broadway Theatre Mr. Daly's "Flash of Lightning" will be acted for the fortieth time, and is to be withdrawn after Saturday next. At these houses the seasons, like Nature's own, follow without intermission, and their "indefatigable managers," to use the phrase of the bill-makers, like Time, know no rest. They have read of Mr. Irving's Continental hero, and they believe with him that in the time of peace (or piece) they should prepare for war, and so the days of great prosperity discover them busily anticipating and working for future ones.

Although we hear of nothing very wonderful nor very novel in plays, or in dramatic combinations, in preparation for the coming Fall and Winter spell of theatricals in New-York, yet there is every probability that public favor during the coming cold season will be hotly contested for. There will be at least three new theatres competing for the prize of pecuniary success, while at the already familiar institutions the rivalry promises to be as spirited as the natural instinct of management can make it. The rumors of what is to be done, and the surmises of what may be done at the different theatres, are far plentier than the facts about each, but as far as things are settled upon the reader shall be placed in possession of the information.

Mr. Wallack, alone, appears to believe as Charles Lamb did: "The greatest pleasure is to do a good action by stealth and have it found out by accident." Thus there is seldom any publication of "intention" at this theatre. Little even is known of the season until the season opens and speaks for itself. Mr. Brougham will fulfill his eight weeks' engagement here, and unless results admonish a renewal of the same, he will be succeeded by Miss Lotta.

No regular dramatic company has been engaged for the coming season at the Olympic, the management preferring to pick their actors here and there as they may be needed for any play that it decides to produce. Pantomime, however, is to be the main dependence of the theatre, and Mr. Fox is to prepare another to succeed "Humpty Dumpty," when the attractiveness of that chameleon production wanes.

At Niblo's Garden, Messrs. Palmer & Jarrett assume whole control on the 1st of September, and have a couple of dramatic sensations of English origin in reserve for their managerial term. Nothing is to be decided about the interests of the drama at this house, however, until the popular regard for *Opera Bouffe* is decided one way or another. No engagements have been made, thus far, for a dramatic company.

In the Broadway Theatre there will be an intermission this year for some cleaning and restorations. The regular Fall season will open thereafter, about the 4th of September, with a new English comedy which Mr. and Mrs. Florence will produce. The company engagements made for the Winter include Miss Kate Newton, Mr. McKee Rankin, Mr. J. E. Carden, Mr. J. C. Williamson, Mr. Heild, (of the old Park,) Mr. J. H. Jack, Mrs. G. H. Gilbert and Miss Ella Turner. Mr. and Mrs. Barney Williams will produce the new drama of "The Emerald Ring," written for them by Mr. John Brougham, early in November.

Nothing is to be decided upon for the next regular season at the New-York Theatre until the prospects of Mr. Charles Reade's "Foul Play" are settled. The brief or prolonged run of this piece will hasten or postpone the return of the Worrell Sisters from the cosy seashore home they have purchased for themselves on Long Island. It is only certain that Mr. M. L. Finch will be retained as business manager, and that Mr. B. A. Baker will have charge of the stage. Mr. Schell, who is gaining headway as a clean and effective scenic artist, is also to remain, and Mr. Tissington, whose past direction of the little orchestra is to be heartily commended, will continue to conduct.

The new theatre in Twenty-fourth-street, near the Fifth-avenue Hotel, which Mr. Brougham is to have charge of, will be a choice resort, no doubt. The first story of this very elegant marble building, which was formerly occupied by the Knights of the Billiard Cue, has been absorbed by the theatre, and other cues will be heard there of a night. A parquette and a couple of handsome circles will afford snug and cozy sittings for the visitors. Mr. Brougham evinces his preference for clever and tried artists who have been allowed to escape from New-York by employing Mr. Furze and Mr. Hawthorne, of the Arch-street Theatre, to superintend his new stage and new scenery. Mr. Furze was formerly the pet of the Ravels in constructing their mechanical tricks, and Mr. Hawthorne's scenery has time and again excited the admiration of New-York audiences. Mr. Schonberg is to be Mr. Brougham's stage manager, and in his company there will be Miss Cornelia Jefferson, Miss Effie Germon and Mr. Charles Hale. Mr. Brougham expects to begin his season early in September.

Mr. George Wood will open the new Museum and Metropolitan Theatre, in which Mr. Barnum is also interesting himself, as near this side of September as it is possible to get his curiosities in place. These are on their way from Europe, and consist, among other things, of an entire menagerie of stuffed animals, and copies of Madam Tussaud's most notable wax figures; of these a notable group is called the "Sleeping Beauties," which by the aid of machinery are made to breathe and in various other ways show signs of life; another case, twenty feet long, will contain a tableau of the "Last Supper" with movable figures. Mr. Wood has made several material alterations in the building, beginning with the very entrance; this, which was originally at the extreme north end of the building, has been made in the centre, and is a vestibule about forty feet high, thirty feet wide and thirty-two feet in depth. There is a box office on each side, also six statues set in niches. At the extreme end of the vestibule is the first corridor, which has cosmoramas on each side. This corridor leads to the lecture room under the auditorium of the regular theatre. The lecture room has a good sized stage, where the living curiosities will be exhibited. There will be seating accommodations here for at least eight hundred peoble. Leaving this room and returning to the corridor we find two flights of stairs, one on the north and one south, reaching to the second corridor, containing large glass cases for stuffed animals, also a number of pictures as well as mirrors, reaching from the floor to the ceiling. On this floor, at the south, are two large toilet rooms for ladies. Fronting on Broadway, and on this floor, are four saloons, wherein will be found curiosities from all quarters of the globe. From this corridor is also reached the auditorium of the theatre, which contains parquet, dress circle and family circle, the upper circle that formerly disgraced the house having been removed, and the two upper circles thrown into one. The stage has received many improvements; the proscenium has been closed six feet on each side, making not only more room behind the stage, but giving it a better appearance. There are four private boxes on each side, also two private boxes in the first circle, besides two rows of balcony chairs.

There is to be a balcony in front of the house, off the upper saloon. The whole house will be heated by steam. All the gas fixtures are new and neat in appearance. All the corridors and saloons are covered with matting, and the glass cases painted in imitation of black walnut. The facing of the corridors, formerly all open, have been closed, panneled and ornamented with pictures of various designs. The corridors, when the house was first opened, were in a very unfinished condition, but are now thrown into arches and tastefully painted. In fact, the house has been rebuilt, and reflects credit upon Mr. WOOD for his skill and enterprise in taking charge of an establishment that had been a failure. It is his intention to open on Aug. 31, with LYDIA THOMPSON and a burlesque company already secured in London. Mr. SOL. SMITH, Jr., and Miss MARY WELLS are also to be of his company, both excellent selections.

Little that is new is to be recorded of BOOTH's new theatre. And yet, although there is no reason to expect that the dramatic season will begin until January, most of the engagements have been made for it. Mr. MARK SMITH will be stage manager, Mr. MAGONIGLE will be business manager, Mr. FENNO, Mr. BARROW, Miss MORANT and Miss MARY MCVICKER will be of the company. There is some probability of "Romeo and Juliet" being the earliest revival—if not, indeed, the opening piece.

Mr. BUTLER's variety company will commence a second week of lively entertainment at the Bowery Theatre to-night.

Mr. B. A. BAKER is to have a benefit at the New-York Theatre on Thursday evening.

Musical.

OPERA BOUFFE.

Mr. BATEMAN's regular season begins at Niblo's to-night. He has prepared a new opera for the occasion, and has secured artists of the best kind to interpret it. We borrow from a contemporary the following description of the plot of "Barbe Bleu:"

Contrary to the general impression, OFFENBACH's opera is not a burlesque upon the nursery story, in which the hero is "a malignant and turbaned Turk," but upon the foundation of said nursery story—a piece of French history of the period of the Crusades, which runs as follows: A certain lord in Brittany, named Gil de Retz, possessed of a strong castle and a goodly number of sturdy men-at-arms, acquired an unenviable reputation as a destroyer of his own species. He was reported to be in the habit of enticing women and children into his castle, and of there putting an end to their existence. He was even supposed to be addicted to baths of blood, and exercising his eccentric fancy in various manners contrary to the statute. He was at length indicted before the High Council at Rennes as a murderer, but it was found impossible to convict him, the judges' fear of this powerful baron's men-at-arms overcoming their horror of his crimes. At length, finding his prey was likely to slip through his fingers, the official, who is represented in these days by the prosecuting attorney, rose, and in a masterly speech reproached the judges with their cowardice, and after working up the passions of the multitude to the greatest possible height—so that the judges trembled lest they should suffer from the people's wrath—he changed the accusation and indicted the prisoner, not as a murderer, but as a sorcerer. Upon the latter charge he was promptly convicted and burned alive. The plot of Messrs. *Meilhac & Haling's* libretto is, of course, a burlesque upon this mediæval story, and as bloodshed would never do in an opera bouffe, they have arranged the matter to suit the public taste. The scene opens in a village in Brittany, upon the estates of *Barbe Bleu*, otherwise *Gil de Retz*, and discovers a pair of rustic lovers—*Fleurette* (Mlle. LAMBELE) and *Prince Saphir*, (Mlle. DARDIGNAC)—the *Prince* being, of course, a rustic in appearance simply—who are startled in their mutual expressions of love and devotion by the appearance of *Boulotte*, (Mlle. IRMA,) a shepherdess who has become the slave of an extraordinary passion for *Prince Saphir*, who in nowise reciprocates the flame. Shortly enter *Popolani* (Mr. DUCHESNE,) the alchemist attached to *Blue Beard's* suite, and *Count Oscar* (Mr. LAGRIFFOUL,) chief courtier at the palace of *King Bobeche*, (Mr. FRANCIS,) intended to represent the King of France. The two friends are delighted at their unexpected meeting, and mutually explain the object of their search. *Popolani* comes to choose a sixth wife for his master, *Blue Beard*, who this time wants a virgin peasant girl—who is to be selected by lot from among the villagers' daughters. *Count Oscar* has come to seek the only daughter of the King, *Princess Hermia* by name, who was lost many years before, when quite a child. At this moment the villagers appear, and *Popolani* causes them to draw lots for the honor of his master's hand. *Boulotte* wins, and the village is ringing with the shouts of congratulation, when *Count Oscar* recognizes the basket in which the lots were drawn as one belonging to the royal household. On inquiry as to the ownership thereof, *Fleurette* is indicated to him. The villagers then go out at the *Count's* request, leaving him alone with *Fleurette*, whom he recognizes after a short conversation to be the long-lost *Princess Hermia*. Enchanted with his good fortune, he hurries her off to the court in a palanquin provided for the purpose. As the procession moves up the mountain it meets *Barbe Bleu* coming down, attended by his men-at-arms. He is greatly struck by the beauty of the Princess, and determines that she shall become his seventh wife. His sixth is now presented to him by *Popolani*, and the curtain falls on the first act. The second is at the Court of *King Bobeche*, who discovers in the course of a conversation with *Count Oscar* great jealousy for his wife, *Queen Clementine*, (Mlle. JEANNE DUCLOS;) in fact, the Count has acted as his instrument in putting away five supposed suitors of his wife. The *Princess Hermia*, incensed at a "*marriage de convenance*," which her papa has arranged with a certain *Prince Saphir*, rebels against this disposition of her hand and heart, ignorant that the Prince is her whilom shepherd. He arrives shortly, and her delight on finding her lover in the person of one she thought her greatest enemy knows no bounds.

It is a great day of ceremonies at the Court, and, according to custom, the newly-married noblemen present themselves with their wives to kiss the King's hand. When it comes to the turn of *Boulotte* and *Blue Beard*, however, she kisses the Prince, being still as much enamored of him as before. This throws the whole Court into confusion, which is increased when she throws her arms around the King's neck, and kisses him on each cheek, and rushes out, followed by her husband and the cries of indignation from the courtiers.

The third act opens in the alchemist's cave, where *Popolani*, in a soliloquy, tells that he has been employed by *Blue Beard* to destroy his wives as fast as he wearied of them. Instead of doing this, however, he has hidden them in a large room, purporting to be their tomb, and externally resembling one, his better nature rebelling against the commission of so many crimes. *Blue Beard* appears and announces to *Popolani* that *Boulotte* must die at once, as he intends to marry *Princess Hermia* before 12 o'clock that night, that hour having been fixed for her marriage with *Prince Saphir*. *Popolani* consents reluctantly, and when *Boulotte* is brought in by the men-at-arms, administers to her a sleeping draught, and *Blue Beard*, believing her dead, sallies forth to marry his seventh wife. *Popolani*, however, immediately revives *Boulotte* by means of a galvanic battery, and touching a secret spring, discloses the interior of the above-mentioned tomb, where the five preceding wives are discovered at a sumptuous repast. He explains to them all that this is the proper time to go to the King and inform him of the crimes of his subject, casting themselves upon His Majesty for protection. They accordingly set out (disguised as gypsies) for the Court. The fourth act finds us again at the palace, where the marriage of *Prince Saphir* and the *Princess Hermia* is about to be consummated, when *Blue Beard* appears, announces the death of his sixth wife, and claims the King's daughter as his seventh wife. The King, naturally enough rejects this pressing invitation, until *Blue Beard* suggests to him that his army generally, and his artillery particularly, are in a much better state than the royal one, and unless his demands are instantly complied with, he will be under the unpleasant necessity of knocking the palace about the King's ears. His Majesty is dreadfully frightened at this threat, and is at a loss to know what step to take, when *Prince Saphir* defies *Blue Beard* to mortal combat, and the King declares the victor shall receive his daughter's hand.

The fight commences, and is being carried on with great fury by the contending parties when *Blue Beard* suddenly cries Police. The Prince naturally looks around, and *Blue Beard*, in a most ungentlemanly manner, stabs him in the back. There being no longer any obstacle to his marriage, he is about to proceed to the consummation thereof, when their attention is arrested by the arrival of *Popolani* with the six wives of *Blue Beard*, and *Count Oscar* with the six victims of *King Bobeche's* jealousy—all disguised as gypsies. They finally throw off their masks and discover themselves to the astonished gaze of the would-be murderers. In order to finish the piece without further bloodshed, the seven ladies are married to the seven gentlemen, the Princess espousing her beloved *Saphir*, who is resuscitated for the purpose, and *Boulotte* receiving back *Blue Beard* upon his promise of amending—the curtain falling upon general satisfaction.

THE ENGLISH PERIODICALS.—BRENTANO has received a full supply of all the English magazines for July, and also of the illustrated and literary papers. There is no place in the country, not even in England, where a better stock of periodical literature is kept than BRENTANO's. The enterprising proprietor sets out this morning on a grand pleasure tour through the Northwestern States and Territories, and intends to be gone several months.

FOREIGN NEWS BY MAIL.

ARRIVAL OF THE STEAMSHIP CITY OF ANTWERP.

The Inman steamship *City of Antwerp*, which left Liverpool July 8 and Queenstown July 9, arrived at this port yesterday, with two days' later news than was at hand by the *America*.

The French *Moniteur du Soir*, in its bulletin, referring to M. ROUHER's recent speech in the Legislative Body, says: "The Minister of State has again reiterated the fact that it is the will of the Emperor, of the Legislative Body and of the country that peace, the essential condition of progress and civilization, should be maintained. The future has been rendered secure against every eventuality, by an increase of the military force in keeping with the traditions of our history; but this reform of the army is but an additional guarantee in support of those peaceful ideas, the appreciation of which the Imperial diplomacy reconciles with the dignity befitting a great country."

The Paris *Patrie*, of July 7, says that the Emperor NAPOLEON will leave for Plombières on the 19th inst., and remain there until about Aug. 10.

New disturbances had taken place in the Southern Tyrol, and principally at Roveredo, where there has been a bloody conflict between Austrian soldiers and Italian workmen.

An Aide-de-Camp General of the Emperor of Russia had arrived at Berlin to arrange about the interview which is to take place shortly in Prussia between the Emperors of France and Russia and the King of Prussia. Count BISMARCK's health was satisfactorily progressing.

On July 8, the Prussian High Court of Justice passed sentence *in contumacium* upon Count PLATEN HALLERMING, Minister for Foreign Affairs to the Ex-King of Hanover, arraigned for high treason. The accused was condemned in his absence to fifteen years' imprisonment in the House of Correction, and ten years' surveillance by the Police.

It is stated that the Servian Government intends to request from Austria the extradition of Prince ALEXANDER KARAGEORGEVITCH, who is charged with complicity in the late conspiracy.

CONTINENTAL SUMMARY.

The Discussion on the Budget—Ministerial Changes—The Servian Conspiracy—Celebration of the Fourth of July in Paris—Musical and Theatrical Gossip, &c., &c.

From Our Own Correspondent.

PARIS, Tuesday, July 7, 1868.

The general discussion on the Budget closed on Saturday in the midst of a tempest, M. EMILE OLLIVIER vainly seeking an opportunity of replying to the Minister of the State. M. ROUHER's speech was, as usual, a clever oratorical effort, but it was weak in argument. Like M. MAGNE, he maintained that the three Budgets—those of 1867, 1868 and 1869—were of an exceptional character. It was not likely that similar demands would again be made on the resources of the nation. They would not be called upon to renew the manufacture of 12,000,000 Chassepot guns, or to incessantly fabricate fresh artillery for the naval service. How can M. ROUHER guarantee this? If better guns be invented than those adopted, the process would have to be repeated and the same expenses incurred. Daily experience shows that there is no limit to the ingenuity which has been set at work on the improvement of firearms. As France will not allow herself to be excelled in this regard, it follows that what M. ROUHER calls exceptional circumstances will become of regular occurrence, and that the budgets will continue to exhibit that progressive deficit which M. THIERS, and other members of the Opposition, have demonstrated to be the inevitable result of the present system of personal and irresponsible government. The whole question in fact reduces itself to this. Is the Legislature to assume a control over these matters, or is it to leave to the Government the power of forcing the public expenditure to a point which must result in financial ruin? I am afraid that, although awake to the danger, the slavish tendencies of the majority will prevent them seizing the present favorable opportunity of arresting it. Such, at least, I interpret to be its disposition, from the manner in which M. EMILE OLLIVIER was treated on Saturday.

Yesterday the portions of the budget regulating the supplementary credits of 1867 and 1868 were under consideration. It is probable that the discussion on the whole of the financial measures before the Chamber will occupy the remainder of the month.

MINISTERIAL CHANGES.

The rumors are revived respecting approaching changes in the Ministry, but I cannot trace them to any authentic source. I still persist in the belief that the legislative body will finish its term, and that the new elections will not take place until next year. A *mot* of the Emperor in regard to them is related in one of the journals of last evening. Some one observed in presence of His Majesty that if the elections were postponed until next year, a couple of hundred new and unknown deputies would make their appearance in Paris. "I shall be enchanted to make their acquaintance" was His Majesty's quiet reply.

THE SERVIAN CONSPIRACY.

All sorts of statements reach us from Belgrave regarding the results of the recent investigations into the facts of the recent conspiracy. It is rumored that MARITCH, one of the assassins of Prince MICHEL, has written a confession, in which he affirms that Prince ALEXANDER KARAGEORGEWITCH personally instructed ROGUITCH as to the manner in which the murder should be accomplished. He had not been confronted with his accomplice, so that the statement rests on his mere assertion. It is also reported that NENADOVITCH, the Director of the prison of Topchidire, had made fresh revelations, in which he asserts that part of the plan of the conspirators was to place muskets in the hands of the seven or or eight hundred prisoners of that establishment, and to let them loose on Belgrade, which was to be given up to blood and pillage. To facilitate their task, the keeper of the powder magazine on the citadel was to have been bribed, and the citadel itself blown up at the risk even of destroying the town. The extravagance of these statements sufficiently demonstrates the improbability of the connivance of Prince ALEXANDER KARAGEORGEWITCH with the plot. Every effort is being made to establish his connection with it, but I am satisfied it will be made clear that although some members of his family may be implicated, the Prince himself stands free from any knowledge of the plans of the conspirators.

THE FOURTH OF JULY IN PARIS.

After the elaborate preparations made by the American residents here to celebrate the national anniversary in a becoming manner, the heavy rain which fell in the early part of Saturday was a complete damper on their prospect of enjoyment. The Executive Committee, however, very wisely rejected all suggestions of change of *locale* or postponement, and the celebration took place in the Pré Catalan as originally arranged. As fortune usually favors the brave, toward 12 o'clock the weather improved, and by 2, the hour at which the *fête* was announced to commence, the sun had already dried up the grounds. Distrusting the stability of the weather, however, many remained away who had taken tickets, and a large proportion of those who were present did not make their appearance until late in the day. By 6 o'clock the number assembled would not have exceeded four hundred and fifty or at most five hundred.

In the centre of the grounds two marquees had been erected closely adjoining each other—one for dancing and the other for a dining and refreshment saloon. The floor of the ball-room was boarded and carpeted with black cloth, and the apartment itself tastefully fitted up; its mirrors, chandeliers and velvet hangings giving it all the appearance of a permanent construction. From this saloon, which was upwards of one hundred feet in length, ran two covered passages, communicating with the dining-room. In another part of the grounds was a tent for the children, likewise boarded. At one end of this was placed a piano for dancing, and at the other a long table covered with toys for the tombola or lottery. Between them stood a Marrionette theatre, and upon its lowered curtain I found grouped a crowd of little ones, eagerly watching the movements of the mysterious being, whose active preparations under the drapery gave promise of the speedy realization of their wishes, but which did not for all that appear the less tedious to them.

By five o'clock the scene on the lawn became quite animated, the ladies arriving in numbers, and contributing by their brilliant costumes to the picturesqueness of the landscape. Were it not for the modern attire of the men, it would have assumed almost the character of one of Watteau's *paysages*, so much do the fashionable toilettes of the day resemble those of the court beauties of the painter's time. In point of personal attractions, however, the comparison might be said to be all in favor of our fair countrywomen. The French ladies in general are not handsome, and when contrasted with the Americans their irregular features and brown complexions show to disadvantage. This fact is being continually dwelt upon by the French journalists, who with a great want of patriotism and gallantry, I must say, rarely lose an opportunity of pointing attention to the fact. Hence it is that *Les Belles Americaines* are so much the vogue in Paris.

Although on this occasion most of the ladies who usually take the lead in American society here had left for the sea-side or for Switzerland, the *prestige* thus acquired was fully supported on this occasion. I have rarely seen a greater number of beautiful faces than were to be observed among the ladies assembled. It almost seems invidious to signalize any of them in particular, but I cannot help mentioning that among those most admired were Mrs. BRIDGES, a Southern belle, and the Misses FANNY and CARRIE SIMS, daughter of Dr. MARION SIMS. Neither Mrs. DIX nor her daughter, Mrs. BLAKE, were present, the health of the latter, I regret to say, being still such as to prevent them returning to Paris for the celebration. The General was, of course, present, and assisted in doing the honors of the fete. Among the foreigners present were the young Duc DE PINELLI CARACCIOLO and the Vicomte P. DARU. The invitations to the French Press were very limited, and were confined to two or three leading journals. Baron HAUSSMANN, to whose kind offices the Committee were indebted for the use of the grounds, free of charge, received an invitation, but was prevented from accepting it by his numerous pressing avocations.

About 5:30 it was intimated to the company that the Declaration of Independence would be read from a platform erected for the purpose in the grounds, and there was accordingly an immediate rush for the spot, the gentlemen carrying chairs for their fair partners, in anticipation of the proceedings occupying some time. In this, however, they were disappointed, it having been wisely determined that there would be very little speaking.

Mr. A. C. DOWNING, the Chairman of the Executive Committee, presided, and with him were seated on the platform Rev. Dr. ROBINSON, of the American Chapel in the Rue de Berry, Rev. Dr. CHAPIN, of New-York, Gen. DIX and two or three other gentlemen. Mr. DOWNING confined himself to the announcement that Dr. ROBINSON would read the Declaration of Independence, which the reverend gentleman accordingly did in a clear, emphatic voice, whose tones penetrated to every part of the crowd. Rev. Dr. CHAPIN was then called upon and delivered a most admirable speech, which has been made the theme of universal eulogy by the Paris journals. His was the only speech made. Gen. DIX was called upon, but declined on the ground that Dr. CHAPIN's eloquent discourse had left him nothing to add. The truth, however, is that it is an exceedingly delicate thing for our ministers to make speeches at celebrations of this kind in foreign countries, and for that reason the practice is discouraged by our Government. The General, with the tact which distinguishes him, avoided the temptation which a man of his tried patriotism must always feel on such occasions, and firmly resisted the solicitations which were employed to induce him to speak.

The ceremonial being over the company repaired to the dining saloon, where a buffet, served by the well-known caterers POTEL and CHABOT, was set up with everything that could tempt the appetite. Some confusion would have been avoided if the guests had been divided into relays, or if the ladies had been served first; but nevertheless every one got served, there being a profusion of viands and wine, champagne being more plentiful than water, the only thing, in fact, of which there was a scarcity. During the dinner the orchestra (WALDTEUFEL's) played the national airs, varying them occasionally by those of France. After the conclusion of the repast, the company repaired to the ball-room, where dancing was kept up with spirit until 9:30, when the discharge of a rocket announced the commencement of the fire-works. There was an immediate rush into the grounds, and there a fairy-like scene presented itself. In the vistas of the foliage colored lights of various hues were burning, and the effect thus produced in the distance was indescribably beautiful. It seemed as if the company had been suddenly transferred to the regions of enchantment, the only thing calculated to disturb the illusion being the figures of the pyrotechnists moving about from post to post, preparing for the discharge of the fire-works that were to make up the display. These were of a very ordinary character, the bouquet at the close being somewhat of a failure. After the fire-works the company returned to the ball-room, where dancing was kept until an advanced hour of the night.

The expenses of the fete amounted to a little over $10,000, and the receipts for tickets covered but a small portion of this sum, owing to the threatening character of the weather in the early part of the day. Fortunately, as I mentioned in a former letter, a guarantee fund had been created to provide against contingencies, which amounted to about 3,600 francs, and which will make up the deficiency. The subscribers to the fund were the following gentlemen: Gen. Dix, Messrs. A. C. Downing, N. Hooper, N. Appleton, Chas. S. Bowles, G. A. Shackelford, W. W. Warren, Thos. W. Evans, W. E. Johnston, J. E. Hooker, J. M. Durand, A. G. Bowles, Eugene Winthrop, Chas. E. Stratton, Henry Duncan, Dr. J. B. Rottenstein, Geo. A. Welles, Jas. Laurence, B. F. Breeden, Chas. L'Herbette, C. S. Sargent, H. C. Johnson, S. A. Whitney, Dr. J. Marion Sims, Sheldon Leavitt, Geo. T. Richards, H. A. Stone, W. W. Clarke, Edward Beylard, Jno. G. Marshall, G. A. Girod, Jno. C. Kane, J. L. Ryker, Geo. S. Partridge, Robert L. Lyon, Daniel D. Leary. The amount subscribed was 100 francs each.

The following are the names of the gentlemen who served on the different committees:

Grounds and Music—Messrs. L'Herbette, Partridge and Crane.

Supplies—Messrs. Downing, McCall, Lyons and Girod.

Invitations—Gen. Dix, Dr. Evans, Dr. Sims.

Invitations and Speakers—Gen. Dix, Rev. M. Robinson, Dr. Schenck.

Childrens' Grounds—A. J. Bowles, G. A. Shackelford, N. Appleton, J. C. Kane, L. C. Pratt.

Tickets and Badges—Messrs. Stetson, May, Crane and Marshall.

Reception—Gen. Dix, Dr. Evans, N. Hooper, Chas. L'Herbette, A. G. Bowles, Eugene Winthrop, A. C. Downing and C. W. Stetson.

The fete was a complete success, and this was all the more gratifying from the inauspicious circumstances under which it commenced.

NEW BATHING COSTUME.

The last mode for ladies' bathing dress in France is a tight-fitting garment terminating in unmentionables, which fit as close as hunting breeches. Each bathing establishment, we are told by the fashion journals, has its *culottier*. I don't know how this style will suit the fast young ladies at Newport and Cape May. It can certainly boast the recommendation of novelty.

FINE ARTS.

CAMILLE FLERS, the landscape painter, is dead. He was born in 1802, and was a pupil of M. PARIS. His pictures exhibited a certain originality of treatment, and he was considered one of the innovators on the traditional Academic style. He obtained the third medal in 1840, a second in 1847, and the decoration in September, 1849. He died at Aunet, and his body was brought back to Paris the day before yesterday and interred at Pere la Chaise.

PATTI'S MARRIAGE CONTRACT.

I have just heard the particulars of the marriage settlement agreed to between the Marquis DE CAUX and ADELINA PATTI, or rather exacted by Baron JAMES ROTHSCHILD, as the friend and guardian of the latter.

The sum of 500,000 francs, constituting the whole of the Diva's fortune, is to be placed in trust for the benefit of herself and children. The principal is not to be touched under any circumstances whatever, Mlle. PATTI herself only enjoying the interest thereof.

One-third of her future earnings is to be set aside in the same manner, the remaining two-thirds to be used as her husband and herself may decide.

The father and mother of the bride are to have each a pension of 6,000 francs, which is to be allocated out of her income. This provision is honorable to Mlle. PATTI, whose sentiments of daughterly affection have always shown themselves superior to every other consideration.

The Marquis DE CAUX asked to have the sum of 450,000 francs set aside for the payment of the mortgages on his estates, but on this point the Baron DE ROTHSCHILD and MAURICE STRAKOSCH were inexorable, so that the property will have to be put up for sale, unless the creditors of the Marquis consent to wait for the chance of repayment from ADELINA's future earnings, a contingency not very probable from the known spendthrift habits of her future husband.

It is calculated that at present Mlle. PATTI earns about 400,000 francs a year, which, with prudence, would soon enable the Marquis to pay off his debts. Accustomed, however, to live at a rate far above his income, it is not likely that he will be induced to put such a restraint on his tastes as will enable him to accomplish so desirable a result. It had been stated that as soon as the marriage took place the services of STRAKOSCH would be dispensed with. So far is this from being the fact, that the Marquis offers a contract to him to continue his services to Mlle. PATTI for three years, on terms nearly as advantageous as before. You may rely upon the above being the exact conditions of the marriage settlement. They have been agreed to on both sides, and nothing remains but to complete the ceremony itself, which I understand is to take place on the first of August.

MUSICAL.

The *reprise* of "Herculaneum" has confirmed the success of the work so far as the French public is concerned, although, for my part, I must take exception to the verdict. That of AUBER's "Premier Tour de Bonheur" has never been for a moment in doubt, except in the mind of the composer. A critic complimenting him upon the fact that its sixtieth representation, in a tropical temperature, had still secured a receipt of six thousand five hundred francs, AUBER said to him:

"All that is quite true, but it does not constitute a true success. We must wait until the work is played again, when CAPOUL returns from his vacation. It is only a second series of profitable representations which can give the measure of a durable success."

What modesty in a musician!

The other day I sent you rather an unfavorable criticism on a work of Mme. EMILE CHEVE. Had I been aware that this talented woman was on her deathbed, it would have modified somewhat my strictures. She died at Bois-Colombes, where she had been ordered by her physician for change of air. She was interred on Monday last at Pere La Chaise, her funeral being attended by upward of a thousand persons, comprising all the leading critics and musical celebrities of Paris. An oration was delivered over her grave by M. ALEXIS AZEVEDO, who pronounced a warm eulogy on the musical genius and amiable qualities of the deceased lady.

The sale of the Theatre Rossini, at Passy, has been finally effected for the sum of 183,000 francs. It cost 215,000 to build. No decision has been as yet come to regarding the lease of the Theatre Lyrique, and matters will probably continue in this state of uncertainty until the Legislative Body adopts some resolution regarding the annual grant previously accorded to this theatre. The rumor assigning M. NESTOR ROQUEPLAN as the future director of the establishment is formally denied by that gentleman.

THEATRICAL GOSSIP.

Mr. and Mrs. W. J. FLORENCE arrived in Milan on the Fourth, after a short visit to Germany and Switzerland. They go thence to Venice, and will return to Switzerland by the Limpion Pass. Mr. FLORENCE's health is somewhat improved, though not all that could be desired. He is expected in Paris in about three weeks on his way home.

One of the Paris journals announced yesterday morning that ADA ISAACS MENKEN was dangerously ill. *Le Gaulois*, HENRI DE PENE's new paper, publishes the following statement, which will account for the rumor: "On Sunday evening," it says, "Miss MENKEN arrived at a hotel at Bongival, escorted by three young gentlemen, and the whole evening the establishment was disturbed by the revelling of the party. At 1 in the morning three gentlemen had rolled under the table in quiet helplessness, and the fourth member of the party preserved just sufficient consciousness to crawl to bed. The next day Miss MENKEN was compelled to keep her room." The writer adds: "For mercy sake, Miss ADA, take things a little more quietly." You know the adage *qui va piano va sano*.

MURDER IN BUFFALO.

One Woman Kills Another with an Ax—A Horrible Crime.

From the Buffalo Commercial Advertiser, July 18.

One of the most terrible and bloody murders we were ever called upon to record, took place in Buffalo about 3:30 o'clock yesterday afternoon, in that portion of the city known as the "Patch," between the canal and the Niagara Falls Railroad track. The victim was BRIDGET MCDERMOTT, an Irish woman, aged about 45 years, and the murderess CATHERINE JOHNSON, a disreputable character, who has served several terms in the Penitentiary. She had latterly been stopping, with her infant child, at the shanty of one NELLIE SHEEHAN. Yesterday some difficulty took place between her and BRIDGET MCDERMOTT—whose character was equally bad—near NELLIE SHEEHAN's door, and both, as we learn, being under the influence of whisky, a violent quarrel arose, NELLIE and BRIDGET returning into the shanty of the former and closed the door. KATE, in a rage, went to a neighboring shanty, procured an ax, returned to the domicile of NELLIE, and finding the door fastened, first smashed the window and then broke down the door and went in. Immediately she struck BRIDGET with the ax, and knocked her down, and afterward struck some ten or a dozen blows with the edge of the ax about the neck and face, almost chopping the head from the body!

NELLIE SHEEHAN went to Police Station No. 1, and informed Acting Captain DICKERSON of the murder. He immediately dispatched Officers WAGNER and DIX to the spot. These officers, on entering the shanty, found the body of the murdered woman lying on the floor, literally drenched with gore. A crowd of some hundred had assembled about the place, and the greatest excitement prevailed. The murderess was discovered standing near NELLIE's door with her child in her arms. She confessed the deed, and said she did it because BRIDGET abused her. After being lodged in the cell, she declared she would have killed NELLIE SHEEHAN, as well as KATE, if she had not run away.

STATEMENT OF NELLIE SHEEHAN.

The old woman NELLIE SHEEHAN was detained as a witness. Last night, she stated that KATE JOHNSON had been in liquor during the afternoon, and had quarreled with BRIDGET MCDERMOTT, at her (NELLIE's) shanty; that she had told her that if she could not behave herself she must leave the place; that KATE went off muttering threats, and that she being afraid after KATE's departure, had given the key of the padlock by which the door was fastened on the outside to a little girl, who had locked her and BRIDGET inside. KATE shortly returned with an ax in her hand, and after breaking the windows broke open the door. On seeing her enter she (NELLIE) concealed herself under the bed. BRIDGET was kneeling beside the bed with her head upon it, and KATE struck her in the back with her ax, knocking her to the floor, and afterward dealt her several more blows. BRIDGET never spoke after she was struck, but uttered a groan at the first blow. NELLIE got out through the window and went to the station house. Her conversation was disconnected and incoherent.

CONFESSION OF THE MURDERESS.

KATE JOHNSON, appeared to be in the full possession of her faculties, and talked without reservation. She said she was the mother of seven children; that her husband had gone down the canal, and previous to leaving had made had made arrangements for her to board with NELLIE SHEEHAN, where she had been stopping for some days. Yesterday, she went on to say, NELLIE and BRIDGET MCDERMOTT, together with another woman and a man, were in the shanty of the first mentioned, and when she (KATE) went in, NELLIE ordered her out. BRIDGET also abused her and applied vile epithets to her dead mother. She went outside, and going to the window reached in and got a portion of her own and her child's clothing, took them away, and returned for the remainder. When she approached the window again, BRIDGET MCDERMOTT, from the inside, threw a quantity of pepper, sand or ashes into her eyes, and repeated the words she had formerly used. She (KATE) then went to another shanty, got the ax, returned, broke down the door, and struck BRIDGET with the ax. She said she knocked her down and struck her three times afterward. She readily admitted the deed, and said she did it because BRIDGET had abused her mother! "I did it," she said, "and there's no use of denying it. I suppose I must suffer for it." Her right eye is gone, and altogether her appearance is anything but prepossessing. She gave her age as twenty-nine, though she is apparently thirty-five.

On being returned to her cell she made anxious inquiry of Doorman FONTAINE, as to what disposition had been made of her baby.

The Labor Movement—Letter from Hon. Samuel F. Cary.

The following letter from Hon. SAMUEL F. CARY, Representative in Congress from the Second District of Ohio, to one of his constituents, defines his position and his relations to the labor movement. At a meeting on Friday night, the Trades' Assembly of Cincinnati unanimously nominated Gen. CARY for Congress:

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
WASHINGTON, D. C., July 11, 1868.

T. J. White, Esq.:

DEAR SIR: I have received your flattering letter of the 9th inst., and hasten to reply. Whatever the workingmen may think, or however they may feel about the nominations in the National Conventions, or the influences which were brought to bear by bondholders, bankers, gold-gamblers and the moneyed aristocracy to secure the known results, I suppose the situation must be accepted. It seems to me that in the present emergency we must make our fight in the Congressional Districts, leaving each man to make his own choice in the Presidential canvass. If we can elect enough members of Congress who are true to the principles of the workingmen, as announced in the platform at Chicago by the Labor Congress in August, 1867, to hold the balance of power, we may secure such legislation as will relieve labor from unjust exactions. There are two planks in the Democratic National platform which must meet the approval of all our workingmen. I refer to the one in regard to finance, and the one on the public lands. My own position is easily defined. I am committed fully to the principles elaborately stated in the platform of the Labor Congress, and propose to fight it out on that line without regard to the success of any party, or any Presidential candidate. I do not propose to make any entangling alliances, and will make no pledges to any political party. My name is at the disposal of the workingmen of my district, and I beg to assure you that if they can agree upon a name more acceptable than mine, it will gratify me to unite with them in electing the man of their choice to the place I now have the honor to occupy. In office or out of office, I shall not cease to denounce the contrivances to rob labor of its just rewards, and to demand that the producers of all the wealth shall have a fair share of their earnings.

Your assurances that my course in Congress meets with the hearty indorsement of the great majority of my constituents, affords me great satisfaction.

Doubtless I have made mistakes, but in every instance where I have been called upon to act, I have done so with sole reference to what I believed to be the public good.

With great respect, &c., S. F. CARY.

Operations of a Vigilance Committee in Indiana.

Correspondence of the Cincinnati Commercial.

SEYMOUR, Ind., Thursday, July 16, 1868.

The Vigilance Committee of this place are actively at work, ridding us of all thieves and suspicious characters, who are not a few. A Mr. HARE, who resides in Rockport, and whose character has not been of the brightest for the last ten years, was, taken out of his house by the vigilants, last night, for the purpose of making him confess some facts which they supposed him acquainted with. He refused to comply with their request, whereupon he was stretched up with a rope for a few seconds. Upon cutting him down, he still refused to tell anything. He was strung up again, but when let down still refused. They strung him up the third trial, but when let down life was found to be almost extinct, they having kept him up a little too long. It was some time before he could be brought to again, and even then he was unable to speak; so they were compelled to leave him without gaining the desired information.

The three express robbers, SPARKS, MOORE and JERRILL, are yet at large, but are still pursued by a large force.

An attempt was made last night to assassinate MEADY SHIELDS, a young man who was on his way home about ten o'clock. He was on horseback, and lives one mile from the city. When about half way home he was fired upon by two men sitting on a fence, close by the road, but fortunately escaped without any serious injury. One of the shots hit and felled the horse, falling upon SHIELD's leg, spraining his ankle badly. He called loudly for help, whereupon the would-be murderers fled. The cause of this affair is not known.

The Late Rev. Dr. William Allen, of Northampton, Mass.

From the Springfield Republican, July 18.

Rev. Dr. WILLIAM ALLEN, of Northampton, for nearly twenty years president of Bowdoin college, and author of Allen's Biographical Dictionary; died at Northampton, on Thursday, aged 84 years. After his resignation as president of Bowdoin college, in 1839, he came to Northampton, and has since resided there. He was a man of the old school, and had a deep religious nature, holding firmly to theological views dominant in New England a half century ago. Politically, he was in sympathy with the anti-slavery wing of the old whig party, and took sides with the free soil party at its organization. His fresh countenance and long silvery locks made him a man of mark on the street, though for some years past he has been more closely confined to his house, but generally able to take his daily ride.

He was born in Pittsfield, Jan. 2, 1784, and was the ninth of twelve children of Rev. THOMAS ALLEN, the first minister of Pittsfield. His mother was a daughter of Rev. JONATHAN LEE, the first minister of Salisbury, Conn. He was a graduate of Harvard College, in the class of 1802, and afterward studied theology with Dr. PIERCE, of Brookline. Being licensed in 1804, by the Berkshire Association, he preached for a time in western New-York, after which he was appointed a Regent in Harvard College, as successor of Rev. Dr. CHANNING. During this connection with Harvard he prepared his Biographical Dictionary, which was published in 1809, containing notices of seven hundred Americans, and was the first book of general biography published in this country. It subsequently ran through three editions, each time being greatly enlarged. In 1807 he prepared sketches of the lives of American ministers, which was published in London in Rev. DAVID BOGUE's *History of the Dissenters*. He dissolved his connection with the college in 1810, delivering that year the oration before the Phi Beta Kappa Society, WASHINGTON ALLSTON being the poet of the occasion. He succeeded his father as minister at Pittsfield, October, 1810, and in 1812 married a daughter of Rev. JOHN WHEELOCK, President of Dartmouth College. In 1816 the Legislature of New-Hampshire altered the charter of Dartmouth College and made it a university, of which he was made President in 1817. An appeal was made to the United States Supreme Court, and in 1819 the rights of the college were maintained against the State. In 1820 he was chosen President of Bowdoin College, which office he held till 1839, when he resigned and removed to Northampton. Quite a number of young men who have become distinguished in the walks of literature and politics graduated at Bowdoin during his presidency, among whom was the late Gov. JOHN A. ANDREW.

During his residence in Northampton he was engaged in various literary labors, collecting words for Worcester's and Webster's Dictionaries, and writing addresses, hymns, biographical sketches, &c. He leaves several children.

The Weather.

Yesterday, although evidently of the same genus as the closing days of last week, was, on account of the gray clouds that occasionally swept the sky, bearable out of doors. The wind, what little there was of it, was from the west, and brought but little cooling in it, yet was very acceptable withal. During the early part of the day the cars were laden with crowds making for the suburbs, and the Staten Island and Brooklyn ferry-boats went fully burdened each trip that took them away from our hot city.

The thunder storm, which fired its first gun about seven o'clock, had already, by the overshadowing which preceded it, warned at least the wary wanderers home, the greater number of whom, it is to be hoped, had their knees under their own black walnut before the rain came down. The storm, quite a heavy one, it was hoped would cool the City, but when it had passed away no comfortable change was noticeable. Hot moist air for a brief space took the place of the hot and dry; that was all, the mercury still clinging lovingly to the nineties.

From the observatory of the Central Park Meteorological Department we have the usual reliable weekly table of statistics. The thermometrical record of last week is as follows:

FAHR. IN SHADED OPEN AIR.

7 A. M.	2 P. M.	9 P. M.	Day Mean.	7 A. M.	2 P. M.	9 P. M.	Day Mean.
79.	91.8	84.3	85.03	83.3	87.1	85.8	85.40
82.	92.8	84.6	78.46	74.	83.5	72.4	76.63
78.3	89.0	76.7	81.33	78.	85.	74.4	79.13
78.2	94.8	81.1	84.70				

Week mean. 81.52
Max. from 2:32 P. M. to 3:30 P. M. of 15th 95.00
Min. at 3:28 A. M. of 17th. 68.00
Difference, or range. 27.00

The total distance traveled by the wind during the week was 699 miles, nearly or about 100 miles per day, indicating, as it was, very calm weather. There was rain on the 15th, a thunder-shower, lasting 22¼ minutes; depth 0.060 inches.

PROSTRATED YESTERDAY.

Happily we have no deaths to record as having occurred by sun-stroke yesterday, and but the following cases of prostration by heat:

Mr. H. GERRISH, of No. 40 West Twenty-first-street, was prostrated by the heat on the corner of Fifth-avenue and Twenty-first-street.

SARAH JOHNSON, of No. 421 West Thirtieth-street, was picked up in an insensible condition in Ninth-avenue and Twenty-second-street.

GEO. KENNEDEZY, of No. 535 Greenwich-street, was found sitting in Broadway, near Bleecker-street, suffering from heat. Sent home.

EDMUND NORTON, of No. 218 Mulberry-street, was found suffering from the heat at the corner of Greenwich and Hubert streets; EMMA WAGNER, of No. 309 Mott-street, in Hudson-street, near Clarkson; and MARY MILLER, of Williamsburg, in Ann-street. The last was taken to the New-York Hospital, and the others to their residences.

Officer MOSES FOWLER, of the Fifth Precinct, while at the corner of Barclay and West streets, last evening, was taken with convulsive fits, caused by exposure to the heat. He was taken to his residence by his brother officers.

The Weather Elsewhere.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., Sunday, July 19.

There were eight deaths from sun-stroke during the past twenty-four hours, among them Lieut. GAY RYAN, Twenty-fifth United States Infantry.

CHICAGO, Sunday, July 19.

Six cases of sun-stroke were reported yesterday, one of which was fatal.

ST. LOUIS, Sunday, July 19.

There were twelve deaths yesterday resulting from the extreme heat, and eight to-day. For the week ending last night nearly sixty persons have died here from sun-stroke, apoplexy or other disease superinduced by the heat.

PHILADELPHIA, Sunday, July 19.

The thermometer to-day indicates 95 degrees. The city was visited by a thunder-storm this evening—the first for fourteen days.

Closing of Plymouth Church.

The church of Rev. HENRY WARD BEECHER closed yesterday for the season, and will reopen early in September. As usual, the pews and aisles were crowded. The heat was great, and the air seemed alive with fans. Mr. BEECHER's discourse was confined entirely to spiritual matters and suggestions regarding the details of daily life. He said that if we think we can know nothing but that which is apparent to our senses we certainly never can know God, for God is a spiritual being, and our senses act through material agencies and cannot comprehend him. He remarked that the way to neutralize bad passions was not to endeavor to crush them, but to cultivate the opposing good ones, and lead the soul into their channel. We should live in the invisible, or rather in the exercise of our spiritual faculties. The only way to walk this earth is to lift ourselves above it, and live under the crystalline dome of the higher world. There was not a line of the sermon without point, the illustrations were all admirably telling, and the audience listened with attention and delight.

FATAL POISONING CASE.

Poisoning of a Respectable Citizen—He Dies Immediately After Taking a Seidlitz Powder—Arrest of the Druggist's Clerk.

Another of those fatal cases attributed to the carelessness or ignorance of a druggist's clerk occurred in this City yesterday, through which a gentleman of influence was hurried into another world with but slight warning—the dose intended to relieve a slight illness proving to be the instrument of his death. It appears that Mr. JOHN SPICER, of No. 79 West Eleventh-street, was taken unwell yesterday afternoon at about 4 o'clock, his sickness arising from a disordered stomach, superinduced by the heat. Supposing that a Seidlitz powder might relieve him, Mr. SPICER sent his colored serving man for one, which he procured at the drug-store of J. B. FREES, No. 179 Sixth-avenue, the powder being sold to him by JOSEPH SIMMONS, a young man of not more than twenty years of age, and employed as a clerk in the store. The powder was delivered to him in a sealed wrapper, labeled as follows:

"Seidlitz powders from J. B. Frees' drug, chemical and botanic medicine store, No. 179 Sixth-avenue, between Twelfth and Thirteen streets, New-York. Physicians prescriptions carefully prepared."

After taking the powder, Mr. SPICER said it tasted very singular, and almost immediately he was taken very sick, and vomited severely. Mrs. SPICER seeing Dr. BARTLETT—who resides at No. 82, nearly opposite—in the street, attracted his attention, and called him into the house, at the same time explaining the case to him. The doctor at once examined the suffering man, and soon found that death had set his seal upon him. He, therefore, told Mr. SPICER that he had but a short time to live, and that it would be well for him to make such arrangements for the provision of his family as he thought necessary. Mr. SPICER said that that had all been done, and in a short time breathed his last. The paper containing the powders was then examined by the doctor, who stated that there had been strychnine enough in the powders to have killed twenty men. Information was therefore forwarded to Capt. CAFFREY, of the Fifteenth Precinct, who detailed Officer FAIRFIELD to arrest the clerk, and Sergt. HAGGERTY to inquire into the facts of the case. A part of the matter ejected from the stomach was taken possession of by the sergeant, in order that it might be analyzed by the Coroner, and other facts elicited to prove the actual cause of death. The clerk, JOSEPH SIMMONS, was promptly arrested, and he stated that the powders were prepared by one of the clerks in the store. He also stated what he believed to be the component parts of the preparation, and also that several had been sold that day. The officer then took possession of all the powders made up and sealed in the store, and from which the one above alluded to was taken, and these, together with the clerk, were taken to the Fifteenth Precinct Station House to await the action of the Coroner.

German Grant and Colfax Campaign Club—its Organization and Plan of Action.

This Club recently organized by the German Republicans, has among its numerous members those of all classes of German fellow-citizens, many of whom are among the most prominent Germans in the City—bankers, merchants, lawyers, &c. On the 19th of June its first public meeting was held, at which the Chicago platform and the nominees were ratified with enthusiasm. The organization calls not only for the united action of the German Republicans of the City under its banner, but also of those of the State and with this in view has entered into amicable relationship with all already existing Campaign Clubs, and informed the Republican State Committee of its organization and proposed labors. The great aim of the Club is to bring its action into the closest harmony with the general plan of the Republican Campaign. The management of the working of the Club will be in the hands of the following Committees:

Committee on Finance to raise among the German Republicans sufficient funds to pay the expenses caused by special German Republican action.

A Committee on Organization—Its duty is to organize throughout the City local campaign clubs. Several of those have already been organized, and in all the Wards or Assembly Districts the work of organizing is successfully carried on.

A Committee on Correspondence and Propaganda—Through the German Republican press of this City, the *Democrat* and the *Abendzeitung*; the Club will publish numerous articles and pamphlets, which will be printed and distributed through the State at the cost of the Club.

The officers of the Club are: Dr. ABR. JACOBI, President; Dr. Fr. Schuetz, Chairman of Executive Committee; Gen. Kryzanowski, First Vice-President; H. Merz, Second Vice-President; J. Merssinger, Third Vice-President; Benj. Lehmaier, Treasurer; L. Reiss, Carl Wirth and Y. Sohsennoet, Secretaries.

Dr. FR. SCHUETZ, above named, will in the month of August proceed on a canvassing tour of the State, in order to establish German clubs having in view the support of the Republican candidates for the Presidency and Vice-Presidency and of the State ticket. By this means the Club of New-York intends to bring the whole German Republican population in close connection, and to increase the number of Republican voters.

Accident on the North River—A Row Boat Upset, and One Person Drowned.

At about 6 o'clock last evening, a party of pleasure seekers were to be observed enjoying themselves in a row boat floating on the North River, nearly opposite Forty-second-street. The party consisted of eight young men and a boy; and while they were rowing about, the boat upset, and all were precipitated into the water. The young men were picked up by citizens and by the Weehawken ferry-boat; but the boy, named JOSEPH PARKS, was drowned. A search was made for the boy's body, but it was not recovered.

LAYING THE CORNER-STONE OF ST. VINCENT DE PAUL'S CHURCH.—The corner-stone of the new Church of St. Vincent de Paul, North Sixth-street, E. D., was laid yesterday afternoon, with imposing ceremonies, by Right Rev. Bishop LOUGHLIN, assisted by the Pastor, Rev. DAVID MULLANE, and Father J. R. MCDONALD, of St. Mary's Church. An immense concourse of citizens witnessed the exercises, and a large number of civic societies paraded. The new edifice, to be built under the direction of Mr. JAMES RODWELL, will be an ornament to the Eastern District, and will be of sufficient capacity to properly accommodate the immense congregation at present under the charge of the indefatigable Father MULLANE. After depositing the usual records in the allotted place, Bishop LOUGHLIN addressed the assemblage briefly, and paid a well-merited compliment to the young pastor and those who so cheerfully assisted him in his great undertaking. The Police arrangements, by Capt. WOGLOM, were highly efficient.

FIRE IN AVENUE C.—Early this morning a fire broke out in a stable rear No. 221 Seventh-street, near Avenue C. The stable was owned and occupied by K. FRANCK, butcher, and in it were stabled two horses, one owned by FRANCK and the other by another butcher named M. MINNS. The stable and horses were all destroyed. Loss on building, $200; insured for $150; loss on FRANCK's horse, $200; not insured, and on MINNS' horse, $350; insured for $300 in the Baltic.

ACCIDENT.—At 11 o'clock last night ANN CONOLY, aged 15, residing in Fiftieth-street, between Sixth and Seventh avenues, fell down a cellar in Fiftieth-street, near Seventh-avenue, and injured herself so severely as to necessitate her immediate removal to Bellevue Hospital.

A VESSEL STRUCK BY LIGHTNING.—During the storm that passed over this City last evening, the bark *Juliana*, lying at Pier No. 8 East River, was struck by lightning, the fluid passing down the mizzenmast to the deck. Although several persons were on board the vessel, not one of them was injured.

ACCIDENT.—EDWARD MCENTEE, a boy, fell from the second story of a building at the corner of Whitehall and Stone streets, and seriously injured himself. He was sent to Bellevue Hospital.

Extraordinary Improvements in Artificial Teeth.

From Watson's Weekly Art Journal.

DR. M. LEVETT has always ranked among our first dentists, and dentistry owes much to his scientific researches and inventions, but his new invention or Suction Cellular Plate, in combination with a reticulated gold web and rubber base, for artificial teeth, comes nearer to perfection than any we have seen. It is so light as hardly to be a weight in the hand, and at the same time is extremely elastic and strong. By a series of air cells it is held immovable in the mouth, and is so small and compact that it does not interfere with speech or taste. It is, in short, the lightest, the most cleanly, and the firmest denture that was ever put in the mouth, and consequently we commend it over all others.

No. 27 (late 26) East 20th-st.
Fifth house from Broadway.

[*Advertisement.*]

For moth patches, freckles and tan on the face, use PERRY'S MOTH AND FRECKLE LOTION. Sold by druggists everywhere.—*Advertisement.*

For sunburns, freckles and all blemishes of the skin and complexion use PHALON'S "Paphian Lotion." PHALON'S "PAPHIAN SOAP" is indispensable for the TOILET, BATH AND NURSERY. Sold by all druggists.—*Advt.*

Gorham Manufacturing Company,
SILVERSMITHS,
Providence, R. I.

We beg to announce to the public that our Sterling Silver and fine Electro-Plated Wares may now be had of all the principal dealers throughout the country, and that all our goods are guaranteed to be in quality as represented by us.

Trade Mark for Silver. Trade Mark for Electro-Plate.

N. B.—Purchasers will be particular to notice that all our articles are stamped with the above trade marks.

GORHAM MANUFACTURING CO.

Going to Boston.

Dr. B. C. PERRY, Dermatologist, No. 49 Bond-st., will positively close his office in this City on the 31st inst., for two months, and will open his Boston office, No. 41 Winter-st., on Saturday, Aug. 3. Therefore, all afflicted with those DISFIGURING DISEASES—Black worms or grubs, unnatural red noses and pimply eruptions on the face, or moles, wens and warts, also dandruff, itching and sore heads, or falling, loss, or prematurely gray hair, or those who wish to prevent such an affliction, should immediately consult Dr. PERRY. No charge for consultation. Send for interrogatory circular.

To People who Reason.—It is because TARRANT'S EFFERVESCENT SELTZER APERIENT reduces the heat of the blood by creating perspiration, as well as through its purgative operation, that produces such marvelous effect in febrile diseases. Sold by all druggists.

The most Healthful Food, Summer and Fall, is HECKER'S FARINA. Agreeable and nutricious, it is a most admirable preventive and corrective in infants and adults, of the Summer Complaint and Diarrhœa prevailing at this season.

Hair Dye, Hair Dye, Hair Dye.—The genuine W. A. BATCHELOR'S Hair Dye is the best in the world—the only perfect dye—harmless, reliable, instantaneous, black or brown. Sold everywhere, and properly applied at BATCHELOR'S Wig Factory, 16 Bond, N. Y.

American House, Boston.—The largest first-class hotel in New-England. Vertical railway; apartments with bathing and water conveniences connecting; Billiard Halls, Telegraph Office and Cafe.
LEWIS RICE & SON, Proprietors.

Trusses, &c.—MARSH & CO.'S Radical Cure Truss Office, only at No. 2 Vesey-st. Also supporters, bandages, silk elastic stockings, &c. A lady attendant.

MARRIED.

FOX—HETTRICK.—On Thursday, July 16, by Rev. William A. Scott, D. D., at the residence of the bride's father, WILLIAM K. FOX, of Atlanta, Ga., to ANNIE M. HETTRICK, of this City.

JONES—LEONARD.—At Hartford, Conn., on Wednesday, Sept. 5, 1866, by Rev. George B. Spalding, FRANK W. JONES, Pension Office, Washington, D. C., to ANNIE C. LEONARD, daughter of Jason S. Leonard, of this City.

PRAY—LAWRENCE.—On Saturday, July 18, in Brooklyn, N. Y., by the bride's father, Rev. Edward A. Lawrence, D. D., ORESTES M. PRAY, of Brooklyn, to MARGARET L. LAWRENCE, of Orford, N. H. No cards.

DIED.

BENEDICT.—Suddenly, at Saratoga Springs, on Saturday, July 18, Rev. HENRY BENEDICT, in the 73d year of his age.

Funeral services will be held at the Presbyterian Church, Portchester, on Tuesday, the 21st inst., at 2 o'clock. Relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend.

BEACH.—At his residence, in Wallingford, Conn., on Sunday morning, July 19, of paralysis, MOSES Y. BEACH, in the 69th year of his age.

FISH.—On Friday afternoon, July 17, MARY E., wife of James D. Fish, in the 46th year of her age.

Funeral services on Monday, the 20th inst., at 10 A. M., at No. 150 Washington-st., Brooklyn.

HARDY.—At Ithaca, on Tuesday, July 7, CHARLES ELIAS HARDY, in the 70th year of his age.

HUTCHISON.—On Thursday evening, July 16, after a painful illness, JAMES HUTCHISON, aged 33 years.

The friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral from his late residence, Pacific-st., near Brooklyn-av., Brooklyn, this (Monday) afternoon at 4 o'clock.

KAPP.—On Sunday morning, July 19, Mrs. DORETHA G. SNOW, wife of the late Dr. Frederick Kapp.

The relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral from her late residence, No. 49 Greenwich-av., on Tuesday morning at 11 o'clock.

KISSAM.—At Tenafly, N. J., on Saturday, July 18, LILLIE, wife of John W. Kissam, Esq., and daughter of the late Eben H. Burger, of this City.

Funeral from the Church of the Covenant, corner of Park (4th) av. and 35th-st., on Tuesday, the 21st inst., at 11 o'clock A. M. Relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend.

KURTZ.—On Saturday, July 18, after an illness of a few hours, STEPHEN HARRY, youngest child of Charles Wm. and Annie Kurtz, aged 4 months and 16 days.

Relatives and friends are invited to attend his funeral from the residence of his parents, No. 330 East 51st-st., this day, (Monday,) July 20, at 2 o'clock P. M., to proceed to Green-Wood Cemetery.

KING.—On Sunday, July 19, at the house of her father, Wm. F. Berry, No. 228 Dean-st., Brooklyn, Mrs. W. A. KING, aged 27 years.

Further notice of funeral hereafter.

☞ Canada papers please copy.

LIVINGSTON.—Suddenly, at Mont Clair, N. J., on Saturday, July 18, HENRY W. LIVINGSTON, of this City, aged 43 years.

Funeral at Mt. Prospect House at Mont Clair, this (Monday) afternoon at 3 o'clock. The remains will be taken to Milwaukee for interment.

MONAHAN.—On Saturday, July 18, HUGH MONAHAN, in the 60th year of his age.

His friends and those of his brothers, Thomas, William and John, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral this (Monday) afternoon, July 20, at 4 o'clock, from the residence of his father, John Monahan, Hudson-av., Hudson City, N. J.

SMITH.—On Saturday morning, July 18, of cholera infantum, RICHARD ALONZO, infant son of Alonzo D. and Delia Smith, aged 1 month and 9 days.

Relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from the residence of his parents, No. 15 Taylor-st., near Lee-av., Brooklyn, E. D., on Monday afternoon at 3 o'clock.

SMITH.—On Friday, July 17, in the 88th year of her age, MARY RIKER, relict of the late Gamaliel Smith.

Her relatives and friends and those of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral on Tuesday morning, the 21st inst., at 10 o'clock, from her late residence, No. 8 East 10th-st.

MCCAFFERTY.—On Saturday, July 18, at her late residence, No. 230 Bowery, corner of Prince-st., JANE, the beloved wife of Dennis McCafferty, in the 72d year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral on Monday, the 20th inst., at 9½ o'clock A. M., from St. Patrick's Cathedral, where a solemn High Mass of Requiem will be offered up for the repose of her soul. Her remains will be taken to Calvary Cemetery for interment.

MISCELLANEOUS.

FROM THE MASTER MASONS OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK TO THEIR EMPLOYES.—At a meeting of the Master Masons, held at the Mechanics' Exchange, July 1[illegible], 1868, the following resolutions were unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That we will sustain and guarantee our protection to those Bricklayers who now return to their work at Ten hours per day; and will give them preference over all others; and that a Roll of their names and residences be kept at the Mechanics' Exchange, that transfers may be made from one to the other of the undersigned.

Resolved, That the same guarantee, also, be extended to the Foremen.

Resolved, That the same guarantee, also, be extended to the Laborers.

Signed by
JOHN T. CONOVER,
ALEXANDER M. ROSS,
JOHN DEMAREST,
WEEKS & BRO.,
MARC EIDLITZ,
BLACKLEDGE & BANTA,
RABOLD & TOSTEVIN,
JOHN MULLINS,
JAMES HAMIL,
VANDOLSEN & ARNET,
JOHN MARTIN,
E. W. GARDNER,
CHRISTIAN FINKE,
A. A. ANDRUSS,
JACOB WEEKS,
F. HEINE,
N. & H. ANDRUSS,
J. & W. C. SPEARS,
WM. WELLINGTON,
C. O. RILEY,
J. T. SMITH,
JOHN DAVIS,
ODELL & BUCKLAND,
S. COCHRAN,
WM. PARSONS,
GEORGE ARESON,
JOHN LANE,
CORN'S B. DEBAUN,
E. STRATTON,
CHRISTIAN KARST,
S. M. STYLES,
ED. HARLOW,
Mr POERSCHK,
MCLEAN & SON,
THOS. DUFFY,
B. S. LAFORGE,
JOSEPH SMITH,
HERDTFELTER & FINCKE,
W. W. OWENS,
ROBERT HUSON,
S. H. COMBS,
D. C. WEEKS,
PETER VANDERBILT,
AMOS WOODRUFF,
J. C. DONNELLY,
A. J. FELTER,
S. H. CONNOLY,
PETER T. O'BRIEN,
DISBROW & WHITFIELD,
VOLK & NIBLO,
STEWART & MASTERTON,
DOLLINGER & PLATT,
THOMPSON & WELSH,
WM. SALMON,
J. W. & C. A. THORP,
GEORGE N. SEVASS,
JOHN HARNEY,
JOHN C. SAYRES,
MOORE & BRANT,
WM. C. HANNA,
L. SCUDDER,
JOHN LAIMBEER,
J. M. & W. SHUTE,
J. J. FELTER,
WEBB & SON,
JOHN TUCKER,
CHAS. O. CONNOR,
EWALD & LAPP,
MICKINS & WELSHER,
J. SCHAFFLER,
J. WEBBER,
D. & E. HERBERT,
NATHANIEL TURPENNY,
E. C. VAUGHN,
GEORGE G. CAREY,
THOS. MICKENS,
C. DEBEAUM,
T. DUFFY,
JACOB VIX,
F. HINE,
FRED. BRASSEL.

IMPORTANT TO EUROPEAN TRAVELERS.—Travelers visiting Europe should provide themselves with "HARPER'S HANDBOOK," by W. PEMBROKE FETRIDGE, price $7 50. This is the only complete guide-book of Europe and the East, published in the English language, which is made entirely new every year.

ALSO,

HARPER'S PHRASE BOOK, or Handbook of Travel Talk, for the use of travelers and schools, in English, German, French and Italian, by W. PEMBROKE FETRIDGE, price $1 50. HARPER & BROTHERS, Publishers. For sale by all booksellers.

POST-OFFICE NOTICE.—THE MAILS FOR Europe will be dispatched from this office on TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY, closing at 12 o'clock M., and at Stations A and B, 11:45; C, O and D, 11:25; E and F, 11:10, and G at 11 o'clock A. M.

Also, on WEDNESDAY notice of the hour of closing, which will be posted at the general office, and the stations on TUESDAY, P. M.

JAMES KELLY, Postmaster.

ERRING BUT NOBLE.—SELF-HELP FOR young men, who, having erred, desire a better manhood. Sent in sealed letter envelopes free of charge. If benefited, return the postage. Address PHILANTHROS, Box P., Philadelphia, Penn.

WRAPPING-PAPER FOR SALE.—OLD copies of the *New-York Times* can be had at the counter of the *New-York Times*. Price, $1 per hundred. Also, old exchange papers. Price, 50 cents per hundred.

GO TO MACFARLAND'S BOOK-STORE, cor. of 23d-st. and Broadway, and get a box of beautiful French Note Paper. Five quires for $1, stamped.

Successful Launching of the Stranded U. S. Steamer Shubrick.

From the San Francisco Times, June 20.

On the 9th of September, 1867, the United States revenue steamer *Shubrick*, Capt. PATTERSON, commanding, went ashore on Big Flat, thirty-five miles from Mendocino, during a heavy fog. It was then believed that her career was at an end, and that she would prove a total wreck. But she was fortunate in possessing officers who were attached to their floating home, and they resolved to leave no effort untried, in their endeavors to float her off. The position in which she lay rendered the task an extremely difficult one, but the most serious obstacles were overcome, one by one, and at length, after being aground nearly nine months and a half, the brave little steamer has been successfully launched, and is again ready to serve the Government of the United States. Before launching her, it was found necessary to raise her eighteen feet above the rocks, and haul her inland for a distance of 200 feet. She was then turned round and hauled 1,400 feet, on a line parallel with the beach. This was an extremely laborious task, as may be imagined, and occupied a long time in the accomplishment, it being necessary to cut through and remove a great body of rock. The desired position having been at length gained, preparations were commenced for the launch. Ways were laid 300 feet in length, and the vessel was gradually lowered down upon them. A large cradle, filled with stones, was placed at the foot of the ways, to prevent their floating up. Everything being in readiness the chocks were started, and at noon on the 20th of June the vessel started and went off beautifully, without a single check or accident of any kind. The delight of those who had been looking to this end so long and so arduously, may be imagined. Cheer rose on cheer, as the steamer once more floated in the congenial element she had quitted under circumstances so disastrous three-quarters of a year ago, and the enthusiasm of the officers and men knew no bounds. The steamtug *Mary Ann* was lying off shore, with Capt. PATTERSON on board, and she at once took the *Shubrick* in tow. At 3 o'clock P. M. of the same day she started on her passage down, and arrived here, under sail (the engines not being used) yesterday, having made the distance in twenty-eight hours. The work of moving and launching the vessel was superintended by her engineer, Mr. THOMAS J. WINSHIP. Her engines and machinery were put in place before launching, but were not brought into requisition on the passage down. She had on board twenty-seven mechanics—carpenters, &c.—who have been employed in the work of getting her off. Mr. WINSHIP deserves much credit for the masterly manner in which he has performed the very difficult task undertaken by him—a task which few men, not inspired by the affection which he is known to entertain for the vessel, would have carried out so perseveringly and successfully. The *Shubrick* will lay here to complete her repairs, and will, we presume, then be appointed to her old service.

The Weather and the Crops—The Wheat Harvest.

From the Rochester Express, July 14.

The wheat harvest has begun, and the prospect is for a very large crop. The hot, dry weather has slightly injured wheat on light land, and on low land wheat has been somewhat rusted, but not to any considerable extent, except where the rain last week beat the stalk down. So far as we have heard, the weevil have done little or no damage this year. The only weevil we have seen this season was one which we found on examining several heads of Oregon wheat grown by Mr. GILBERT BENEDICT, of Perinton. Oats, barley and early potatoes are needing rain. Corn is suffering some on light soil, but is greatly benefitted by the heavy dews, and where the ground is kept well loosened will not sustain much injury. The hay crop has been got in thus far in excellent order. Much hay still remains to be cut, and the wheat harvest is coming so suddenly that farm work will be very much crowded during the next two weeks. Oats will be ready to harvest as soon as wheat is cut, and many fields of barley are already needing to be gathered in.

FINANCIAL.

LETTERS OF CREDIT

For Travelers Abroad.

Howes & Macy, Bankers,

(The same as an Incorporated Bank,)

NO. 30 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK.

Issue letters of Credit to travelers on JAS. W. TUCKER & CO., Paris, available in all the principal towns and cities in Europe.

Four per cent. Interest allowed on Deposits.

Fisk & Hatch

BANKERS AND DEALERS IN

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES,

No. 5 Nassau-street,

BUY AND SELL AT MARKET RATES, ALL DESCRIPTIONS OF UNITED STATES SECURITIES, and give especial attention to the conversion of SEVEN-THIRTY NOTES INTO THE NEW FIVE-TWENTY BONDS OF 1865 AND 1867.

Holders of the Sixes of 1881, and Five-twenty Bonds of 1862, and May 1, 1865, may now realize a liberal difference by exchanging them for the new 5-20s of 1865-7. We are prepared to make these exchanges upon the most favorable terms.

Deposits received and collections made.

FISK & HATCH, No. 5 Nassau-st.

UNITED STATES WAREHOUSE CO.

OFFICE NO. 7 STATE-ST., NEW-YORK.

Subscription book is now open for an increased capital of this Company to $750,000, and will remain open until the 31st inst. Subscriptions may be paid at any time prior to the 31st inst., and a rebate of interest will be allowed to that date.

By order of the Board.

IRA KETCHAM, Secretary.

TRUSTEES.

ISAAC H. FROTHINGHAM,
JAMES D. FISH,
R. H. LOWRY,
HENRY CROSSMAN,
JOHN W. MOTT,
CHARLES D. MATHEWS,
GEORGE B. CARHART,
R. M. HENING,
EDWIN PARSONS.

JOHN W. MOTT, President.

$10,000 REWARD.

THE ABOVE REWARD WILL BE PAID FOR THE ARREST AND CONVICTION OF THE PARTY OR PARTIES WHO ISSUED, IN JUNE LAST, FORGED OR ALTERED CERTIFICATES OF PITTSBURG, FORT WAYNE AND CHICAGO, MICHIGAN SOUTHERN, CLEVELAND AND PITTSBURG, ROCK ISLAND, ERIE RAILWAY AND PACIFIC MAIL STOCKS.

BY ORDER OF THE NEW-YORK STOCK EXCHANGE AND OPEN BOARD OF BROKERS.

JOHN S. SAUZADE, Chairman Joint Committee.

NEW-YORK, July 14, 1868.

CLEVELAND AND PITTSBURGH RAILROAD COMPANY.

CONSOLIDATED SINKING FUND MORTGAGE BONDS, due 1st November, 1900; SEVEN per cent. interest payable 1st May and 1st November at the FARMERS' LOAN AND TRUST COMPANY.

The undersigned is authorized to offer for sale a few of the above described bonds.

R. G. ROLSTON, President,
No. 26 Exchange-place.

MANNING & DE FOREST,

NO. 19 WALL-ST.,

BANKERS AND DEALERS IN SOUTHERN STATE AND RAILROAD SECURITIES.

Offer for sale Alabama Five and Eight per cent. Bonds, Louisiana State and Levee Sixes, Georgia Sixes and Sevens, and South Carolina Sixes.

DREXEL, WINTHROP & CO.,

No. 18 Wall-st.,

ISSUE LETTERS OF CREDIT FOR TRAVELERS, AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF EUROPE.

EXCHANGE ON PARIS AT SIGHT AND SIXTY DAYS.

JOHN MUNROE & CO.,

AMERICAN BANKERS,
No. 7 Rue Scribe, Paris,
and
No. 8 Wall-st., New-York.

Issue circular letters of credit to travelers in all parts of Europe, &c., &c.

Also, commercial credits.

BOWLES BROTHERS & CO.,

BANKERS AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
NO. 12 RUE DE LA PAIX, PARIS.

Make advances on American securities and cash coupons on demand. Bills on the United States or England bought and sold. Circular credits cashed.

Letters for Americans in Europe addressed to our care will be promptly delivered or forwarded.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,

NO. 59 WALL-ST.,

ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS FOR USE IN THIS COUNTRY AND ABROAD.

TO THE HOLDERS AND OWNERS OF the coupon notes of the St. Louis, Jacksonville and Chicago Railroad Company, bearing date July 1, 1861.

Notice is hereby given in pursuance of the terms and provisions of the indenture executed by the St. Louis, Jacksonville and Chicago Railroad Company, to George W. Weld and Robert Hale, Trustees, on the 11th day of June, A. D. 1867, that all the promissory notes of said Railroad Company therein described and thereby secured and numbered, as follows, viz.:

Nos. one to forty inclusive, for $5,000 each; Nos. forty-one to two hundred and forty inclusive, for $1,000 each, will be paid together with the accrued interest thereon, on presentation at the office of M. K. Jesup & Co., No. 12 Pine-st., New-York City, on and after the 10th day of August, A. D. 1868, and from and after said last mentioned date all of said notes will cease to draw interest, and the St. Louis, Jacksonville and Chicago Railroad Company will no longer pay interest on the same. By order of the Board of Directors.

D. B. HOWARD,
Secretary and Treasurer St. L. J. and C. R. R. Co.

FINANCIAL.

THE NATIONAL TRUST COMPANY

OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK,
NO. 336 BROADWAY.

CAPITAL,
ONE MILLION DOLLARS.

CHARTERED BY THE STATE.

DARIUS R. MANGAM, President.
JAMES MERRELL, Secretary.

RECEIVES DEPOSITS AND ALLOWS FOUR PER CENT. INTEREST ON DAILY BALANCES, SUBJECT TO CHECK AT SIGHT.

SPECIAL DEPOSITS for six Months, or more, may be made at five per cent.

The Capital of ONE MILLION DOLLARS is divided among over 500 Shareholders, comprising many gentlemen of large wealth and financial experience, who are also personally liable to depositors for all obligations of the Company to double the amount of their capital stock. As THE NATIONAL TRUST COMPANY receives deposits in large or small amounts, and permits them to be drawn as a whole or in part by CHECK AT SIGHT and WITHOUT NOTICE, allowing interest on ALL DAILY BALANCES, parties can keep accounts in this Institution with special advantages of security, convenience and profit.

HEDDEN, WINCHESTER & CO.,

No. 69 Broadway, New-York,

BANKERS AND BROKERS.

STOCKS, BONDS, GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, AND GOLD BOUGHT AND SOLD on commission. Interest allowed on balances.

VERMILYE & CO.,

NO. 44 WALL-ST.,

BANKERS AND DEALERS IN GOVERNMENT STOCKS.

WE GIVE SPECIAL ATTENTION TO FUNDING 7.30 TREASURY LOANS.

All series taken in exchange for 5-20 BONDS. Returns made to correspondents without delay, and on favorable terms.

CLOSING PRICES.

NEW-YORK, Saturday, July 18, 1868—3 P. M.

	Buy.	Sell.		Buy.	Sell.
Registered '81...	113¾	114¼	5-20 C., '65, new..	109¾	109⅞
Coupon, 1881...	114⅜	114⅝	5-20 C., '67, new..	109⅝	109¾
5-20 Reg., 1862...	109⅞	110¼	10-40 Registered.	108	....
5-20 Coupon, '62	114¾	114⅝	10-40 Coupon	108¼	108⅜
5-20 Coupon, '64.	111⅜	111⅝	6s	109⅛	109⅜
5-20 Coupon, '65.	112⅛	112⅜	July, 7.30	108	....

ALL CLASSES OF UNITED STATES FUNDS

Credited or Remitted for on Receipt, at Market Rates, FREE OF ALL COMMISSION CHARGES.

WINSLOW, LANIER & CO.,

BANKERS,
NO. 27 PINE-ST., NEW-YORK.

ISSUE LETTERS OF CREDIT for Traveler's use available in all parts of the world.

GOVERNMENT AND OTHER SECURITIES bought and sold at the Stock Exchange on usual commission.

Interest allowed on deposits.

PROPOSALS FOR $1,750,000 ASSESSMENT FUND STOCK OF THE COUNTY OF NEW-YORK.

Sealed proposals will be received at the Comptroller's office, until TUESDAY, July 28, 1868, at 2 o'clock P. M., when the same will be publicly opened, for the whole or any part of the sum of one million seven hundred and fifty thousand dollars of the "Assessment Fund Stock of the County of New-York," authorized by the 7th section of chapter 565 of the Laws of 1865, and by a resolution of the Board of Commissioners of the Central Park, adopted June 19, 1868. The said stock is to provide means for the payment of damages awarded by the Commissioners of Estimate and Assessment, in the matter of laying out a road or public drive between 59th and 155th sts., as per report of said Commissioners, confirmed by the Supreme Court, June 15, 1868, and the expenses, charges, and disbursements in same matter. The said stock will bear interest at the rate of six per cent. per annum, payable semi-annually, on the 1st day of May and November in each year, and the principal will be redeemable on the 1st day of November, in the year 1908. The proposals will state the amount of stock desired, and the price per $100 thereof, and the persons whose proposals are accepted will thereupon be required to deposit with the County Treasurer the sums awarded to them respectively.

On presenting to the Comptroller the receipts of the County Treasurer for such deposits, the parties will be entitled to receive certificates for equal amounts of the par value of the sums awarded to them, bearing interest from the dates of payments.

Each proposal should be sealed and indorsed "Proposals for Assessment Fund Stock of the County of New-York," and inclosed in a second envelope addressed to the Comptroller.

The right is reserved to reject any or all of the bids, if the interests of the County require it.

RICHARD B. CONNOLLY, Comptroller.

CITY OF NEW-YORK, DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE, COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE, July 16, 1868.

EXCHANGE FIRE INSURANCE CO.,

NO. 170 BROADWAY.

NEW-YORK, June 25, 1868.

At an election held on the 24th inst., the following-named gentlemen were duly elected Directors of the Exchange Fire Insurance Company for the ensuing year:

JAMES VAN NORDEN,	DANIEL B. PIERSON,
WILLIAM K. THORN,	CHARLES BUTTS,
JOHN T. B. MAXWELL,	WILLIAM P. COOLEDGE,
WILLIAM S. FALTOUTE,	WM. T. LONGWORTH,
JOHN RANDALL,	RICHARD C. COMBES,
ELISHA BROOKS,	THOMAS B. PECK,
JOHN W. AMERMAN,	JNO. G. GOTTSBERGER,
A. M. BININGER,	SAMUEL RAYNOR.
EDMUND HURRY,	

And at a subsequent meeting of the Board, held this day, JAMES VAN NORDEN, Esq., was unanimously reelected President.

RICHARD C. COMBES, Secretary.

PEORIA CITY WATER BONDS.

The undersigned offer for sale, on account of the City of Peoria (Illinois,) three hundred thousand dollars of the bonds of that city, issued to aid in construction of water works. The bonds draw seven per cent. interest (coupons payable semi-annually in New-York,) on 1st of June and December, and have twenty years to run, and were issued under a special act of the Legislature of Illinois, which act also provides for a special tax for payment of principal and interest. The bonds are now offered at ninety-five per cent. and accrued interest.

JULY 3, 1868. CLARK, DODGE & CO.

TEN PER CENT. COUPON BONDS,

OF VARIOUS MICHIGAN MUNICIPALITIES, PAYABLE IN NEW-YORK AND DETROIT. FOR SALE BY A. WILKINS, BROKER, DETROIT.

COLUMBUS, CHICAGO AND INDIANA CENTRAL RAILWAY COMPANY, No. 57 BROADWAY.
NEW-YORK, July 10, 1868.

NOTICE TO HOLDERS OF THE FOLLOWING FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS:

Columbus and Indianapolis Central R. W. Co., due Nov. 1, 1904.

Toledo, Logansport and Burlington R. R. Co., due Feb. 1, 1884.

Union and Logansport R. R. Co., due Dec. 1, 1905.

Cincinnati and Chicago Air Line R. R. Co., due Aug. 1, 1890.

Cincinnati and Chicago Air Line R. R. Co. (Sinking Fund,) due Nov. 1, 1888.

Chicago and Great Eastern R. W. Co., due Oct. 1, 1893.

Chicago and Great Eastern R. W. Co. (convertible,) due April 1, 1895.

The above roads having been consolidated into one corporation, under the name of the "Columbus, Chicago and Indiana Central Railway Company," the new Company has executed a trust mortgage to James A. Roosevelt and William R. Fosdick, of New-York, Trustees, covering all the roads, with the franchises and present and future acquired property, to secure an issue of Consolidated First Mortgage Sinking Fund Bonds, payable in forty years (April 1, 1908,) at seven per cent. interest, maturing April 1 and Oct. 1 in New-York, the object being to consolidate all the above issues of bonds into one class.

The Union Trust Company of New-York (No. 73 Broadway) has been appointed the Company's Bond Fund Commissioner, and is authorized to exchange the new bonds for any of the above issues.

Copies of the mortgage and further particulars can be obtained at the office of the Union Trust Company, or at this office.

Parties exchanging bonds will have the difference of interest adjusted.

B. E. SMITH, President.

OFFICE OF THE NEW-YORK CITY CENTRAL UNDERGROUND RAILWAY COMPANY.—NOTICE.—The Board of Directors of the New-York City Central Underground Railway Company hereby give notice that they will open books for subscription to the capital stock of said Corporation, at the office of BROWN BROTHERS & CO., No. 59 Wall-st., in the City of New-York, on TUESDAY, the 4th day of August next; and that said books will remain open for at least thirty days thereafter, that those who desire to subscribe for said stock may have the opportunity to do so; and in the event of a larger amount being subscribed than the capital stock of said Corporation, then such subscriber shall be entitled to a pro rata number of shares of said stock as near as may be, and in proportion to the amount so subscribed. Each subscriber shall at the time of subscribing pay to the Treasurer five per cent. of the par value of each share so subscribed by him.

W. B. OGDEN, President.

HENRY F. VAIL, Secretary.
NEW-YORK, July 10, 1868.

DUBUQUE, Iowa, July 10, 1868.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT ON or before the 1st day of August, A. D. 1868, the Dubuque and Sioux City Railroad Company will pay at the office of M. K. Jesup & Co., No. 12 Pine-st., City of New-York, all dividend scrip heretofore issued by the Company and yet outstanding, and the accrued interest thereon up to the time the same is presented for payment, provided presentment is made on or before the 1st day of August, A. D. 1868, and that from and after the said date said scrip will cease to draw interest.

Signed at Dubuque this 7th day of July, A. D. 1868.

C. H. BOOTH, Treasurer,
Dubuque and Sioux City Railroad Company.

THOS. C. POST, NOTARY PUBLIC AND Commissioner of Deeds, No. 80 Cedar-st., Room No. 1, New-York. Prompt attention given.

TO INVESTORS.—FOR SALE, $500,000 NEW-York Court-House Bonds on favorable terms, in sums to suit. The best secured and cheapest investment now on the market.

HENRY CLEWS & CO., No. 32 Wall-st.

FOR SALE.—ILLINOIS TOWNSHIP TEN PER Cent. Bonds, Bank Stocks and Real Estate Mortgages; Lewis Run Coal and Iron Company Bonds.

MANSFIELD, FREESE & BROWNELL,
Bankers, No. 50 Broadway.

FINANCIAL

BANKING HOUSE OF

JAY COOKE & CO.

NO. 20 WALL-ST.,
CORNER OF NASSAU-ST., NEW-YORK.

We buy and sell at the most liberal current prices, and keep on hand a full supply of GOVERNMENT BONDS OF ALL ISSUES, SEVEN-THIRTIES AND COMPOUND INTEREST NOTES, and execute orders for purchase and sale of STOCKS, BONDS AND GOLD.

We have added to our office a Retail Department for the accommodation of the public demand for investment in and exchanges of Government Securities, the purchase of GOLD and INTEREST COUPONS, and the sale of INTERNAL REVENUE STAMPS.

SEVEN-THIRTIES CONVERTED INTO FIVE-TWENTIES AT THE MOST FAVORABLE RATES.

JAY COOKE & CO.

BANKING HOUSE OF

HENRY CLEWS & CO.,

NO. 32 WALL-ST., N. Y.

Four per cent. interest allowed on all daily balances.

Persons keeping Currency or Coin accounts with us may deposit and draw without notice.

Certificates of deposit issued bearing interest at market rate.

Collections made everywhere promptly.

United States Securities and Gold bought and sold.

State, City and other Corporate Loans negotiated.

Our business conducted the same as that of a bank.

HATCH, FOOTE & CO

BANKERS AND DEALERS IN

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, GOLD, STOCKS, &C.

Buy and Sell all issues of U. S. BONDS at MARKET RATES, and EXCHANGE 7-30 Notes, July 18, 1868, as follows: For JULY NOTES we give the NEW 5-20 BONDS, and pay $32 77 DIFFERENCE ON EACH $1,000.

No. 12 Wall-st., New-York.

PHILADELPHIA AND READING RAILROAD COMPANY, OFFICE No. 227 SOUTH 4TH-ST., PHILADELPHIA, MAY 27, 1868.

NOTICE TO THE HOLDERS OF BONDS of the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad Company, due April 1, 1870:

The Company offer to exchange any of these bonds of $1,000 each at any time before the 1st day of October next at par for a new mortgage bond of equal amount bearing 7 per cent. interest, clear of United States and State taxes, having 25 years to run.

The bonds not surrendered on or before the 1st of October next will be paid at maturity in accordance with their tenor.

S. BRADFORD, Treasurer.

SAVINGS BANKS.

WILLIAMSBURG SAVINGS BANK.

Corner South 3d and 4th sts., Brooklyn, E. D., (late Williamsburg, L. I.)

Depositors are hereby notified that a semi-annual interest at the rate of six per cent. per annum on all sums of three dollars and upward, that shall have been deposited three months on the first day of July next, will be paid to depositors on or after MONDAY, July 20, FREE FROM GOVERNMENT TAX.

Interest not called for will be passed to the credit of depositors as principal, and draw interest from July 1. Deposits made on or before the 10th day of July will draw interest from the 1st.

The Bank is open for business daily (Sundays and holidays excepted) on MONDAYS and SATURDAYS, from 3 to 7 o'clock P. M., and on TUESDAYS, WEDNESDAYS, THURSDAYS and FRIDAYS, from 10 A. M. until 2 P. M.

GEORGE RICARD, President.

WILLIAM WALL, NATHANIEL BRIGGS, Vice-Presidents.

SAMUEL W. TRUSLOW, Secretary.

CITIZENS' SAVINGS BANK,

No. 58 Bowery, southwest corner of Canal-st.

1868. JULY INTEREST. The regular semi-annual interest at the rate of SIX per Cent. per annum (free from National Tax) will be paid on and after TUESDAY, July 21, on all sums of Five dollars and upward, which have been on deposit for three or six months previous to the 1st of July.

Interest not withdrawn will be added to the original deposit, and bear interest from the first of July.

Money deposited now, or on or before July 20, will commence to bear interest from the first of July.

Bank open EVERY DAY for the reception and payment of money from 10 to 3, and also on the evenings of MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY, from 5 to 7.

Bank Books in English, German and French.

GEORGE FOLSOM, President.

SEYMOUR A. BUNCE, Secretary.

SIX PER CENT., FREE FROM GOVERNMENT TAX.

THIRD-AVENUE SAVINGS BANK, CORNER 3D-AV. AND 26TH-ST., NEW-YORK, June 25, 1868.

DIVIDEND.—A Semi-annual Dividend, at the rate of SIX PER CENT. per annum, (free from Government tax,) on all sums from $1 to $5,000, will be paid on and after the third MONDAY in July.

DEPOSITS made on or before July 20 will draw interest from the 1st. Bank open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M., and on MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY EVENINGS, from 6 to 8 o'clock.

SPENCER K. GREEN, President.

WM. B. BIBBINS, Secretary.

MECHANICS' AND TRADERS' SAVINGS INSTITUTION.

No. 283 Bowery.

Six per cent. interest (free from tax) allowed on all sums of from $5 to $10,000.

Deposits made on or before July 20 will draw interest from July 1.

Open daily from 10 A. M. to 4 P. M., and on Mondays and Wednesdays from 10 to 7.

GERMAN SPOKEN.

On and after Aug. 1, 1868, this Bank will be open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M., and on Mondays and Wednesdays from 10 to 6.

ALFRED T. CONKLIN, President.

HENRY C. FISHER, Secretary.

METROPOLITAN SAVINGS BANK,

Nos. 1 and 3 3d-av., New-York, opposite Cooper Institute.

THE USUAL DIVIDEND, at the rate of SIX PER CENT. per annum, free from tax, will be paid to depositors on and after July 16, 1868.

DIVIDENDS not withdrawn will draw interest from July 1.

DEPOSITS made on or before July 20 will draw interest from the 1st.

SIX PER CENT., free from tax, on ALL SUMS from $5 to $5,000.

ISAAC T. SMITH, President.

T. W. LILLIE, Secretary.

BROADWAY SAVINGS INSTITUTION,

No. 237 Broadway, entrance on Park-place.

DIVIDEND.—The Trustees of this institution have directed that interest on deposits entitled thereto, for the six months ending June 30, at the rate of Six per Cent. per annum on all sums of $5 and upward, (free from Government tax,) shall be paid on and after MONDAY, July 20.

FRANCIS P. SCHOALS, President.

WADE B. WORRALL, Sec'y. PETER CUMMING, Acct.

ATLANTIC SAVINGS BANK,

CHATHAM-SQUARE, NEW-YORK.

The usual Dividend, at the rate of SIX PER CENT. per annum, free from tax, will be paid to depositors on and after July 20, 1868. Dividends not withdrawn will be credited and will draw interest same as principal. Deposits made now draw interest from July 1. SIX PER CENT. interest, free from tax, allowed on all sums from $1 to $5,000.

HARRISON HALL, President.

C. D. BAILEY, Treasurer.

J. P. COOPER, Secretary.

UNION DIME SAVINGS BANK.

NOS. 396 AND 398 CANAL-ST., COR. OF LAIGHT.

OPEN DAILY FROM 10 TO 3 O'CLOCK.

SIX PER CENT. INTEREST ON $5 TO $5,000.

Deposits on or before July 20 will bear interest from July 1. ASSETS, $5,173,918 95.

WM. S. WHITTOCK, N. J. HAINES, Vice Pr's. JOHN McLEAN, Pres. G. S. CHAPIN, Treas.

IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION,

No. 96 WARREN-ST.

Interest allowed at the rate of six per cent. on all sums from $1 to $5,000, free from Government tax. Bank open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M.

WALTER H. CONCKLIN, President.

VANDERBILT L. BUXTON, Secretary.

FRANKLIN SAVINGS BANK,

Corner of 8th-av. and 42d-st.

Open daily. Interest 6 per cent. on any amount free of tax. Deposits made before July 21 draw interest from July 1.

SAMUEL NEWBY, President.

JAMES F. CHAMBERLAIN, Secretary.

DIME SAVINGS BANK OF WILLIAMSBURGH.

NOS. 3 AND 5 BROADWAY, NEAR 1ST-ST.

Deposits made on or before July 20 draw interest from July 1.

Six per cent. on $5 to $5,000.

MARKET SAVINGS BANK,

No. 82 Nassau, near Fulton-st., N. Y.

SIX PER CENT. INTEREST ALLOWED.

Deposits made on or before July 20, will draw interest from July 1.

WM. VAN NAME, President.

HENRY R. CONKLIN, Secretary.

ALL DEPOSITS MADE ON OR BEFORE the 20th of July will draw interest from the 1st of July.

THIRD-AV. SAVINGS BANK,
Corner of 3d-av. and 26th-st.

SIX PER CENT. INTEREST paid, free from Government tax, all sums from $1 to $5,000.

Bank open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M., and on MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY EVENINGS from 6 to 8 o'clock.

SPENCER S. GREEN, President.

WM. B. BIBBINS, Secretary.

MANHATTAN SAVINGS INSTITUTION, No. 644 BROADWAY, CORNER BLEECKER-ST., June 23, 1868.

THE TRUSTEES OF THIS INSTITUTION have declared the Thirty-Fifth Semi-Annual Dividend on all deposits by the rules entitled thereto, at the rate of Six per cent. per annum on sums not exceeding $1,000, and Five per cent. per annum on larger sums payable on and after MONDAY, July 20, free of Government tax.

The dividend will be credited under date of July 1, and if not withdrawn will receive interest the same as a deposit of that date.

E. J. BROWN, President.

EDWARD SCHELL, Treasurer.

C. F. ALVORD, Secretary.

BOWERY SAVINGS BANK, NEW-YORK, July 13, 1868.

INTEREST WILL BE ALLOWED TO depositors at the rate of six per cent. per annum on all sums from $5 to $500, and five per cent. on sums exceeding $500, agreeably with the provisions of the by-laws, payable, free of tax, on or after Monday, 20th inst.

The bank is open daily from 10 to 3 o'clock, and on Monday, Wednesday and Friday evenings from 5 to 7 o'clock, at No. 130 Bowery.

THOMAS JEREMIAH, President.

G. H. COGGESHALL, Secretary.

DEPOSITS MADE ON OR BEFORE July 20, will draw interest from July 1.

NATIONAL SAVINGS BANK,
Broadway, corner 33d-st.

Open daily from 10 to 3, and MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY EVENINGS from 6 to 8: 6 per cent. interest allowed on all sums, free from tax. German spoken.

WM. R. STEWART, President.

SAVINGS BANKS.

IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION.

NO. 96 WARREN-ST.

DIVIDEND.—A semi-annual dividend, at the rate of SIX PER CENT. per annum, (free from Government tax) on all sums from $1 to $5,000, will be paid on and after the third Monday in July.

Deposits made on or before July 20 will draw interest from the 1st. Bank open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M.

WALTER W. CONCKLIN, President.

VANDERBILT L. BUXTON, Secretary.

NEW-YORK SAVINGS BANK, 8TH-AV., corner of 14th-st.—SIX PER CENT. INTEREST free of tax, paid on all sums from $5 to $5,000. Deposits made on or before July 20, will draw interest from July 1.

R. H. BULL, President.
J. R. KEELER, Vice-President.

J. H. WYCKOFF, Secretary.

DIVIDENDS.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.

OFFICE OF

CONTINENTAL INSURANCE CO.,

No. 102 Broadway,

New-York, July 9, 1868.

Cash Capital - - -	$500,000 00
Gross Surplus - - -	1,512,622 50
Total Assets - - -	2,012,622 50

This Company has this day declared a dividend of

FIFTY PER CENT.

to its customers upon the premiums earned during the year ending 1st instant, on all policies entitling the holders to participate in the profits of the Company's business, and scrip will be issued on the 15th day of September to policy-holders for the amounts to which they are respectively entitled.

ALSO,

A CASH DIVIDEND for the payment in full of the scrip issued in 1862, with SIX per cent. interest thereon, payable Aug. 5, next.

ALSO,

A CASH INTEREST DIVIDEND OF SIX PER CENT. on outstanding scrip for the years 1863, '64, '65, '66, '67, payable on the 15th day of September.

Scrip Transfer Books will be closed from the 1st to the 15th day of September.

ALSO,

A SEMI-ANNUAL CASH DIVIDEND OF EIGHT PER CENT. upon the capital of the Company, payable to the stockholders, or their legal representatives, on and after FRIDAY, 10th instant.

CYRUS PECK, Secretary.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.

OFFICE OF THE CHICAGO, ROCK ISLAND AND PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY.
CHICAGO, July 10, 1868.

Notice is hereby given that a dividend of Ten Dollars per share on all the capital stock of this Company (including the late increase of capital of 49,000 shares,) has been declared payable to the persons registered as stockholders on the books of the Company, on the 15th day of August, 1868, at 3 o'clock, P. M.

The payment of the usual April dividend having been delayed from causes beyond the control of the Company, it was deemed advisable, for the purpose of equalization, to anticipate the time of the usual October dividend, and include that in the present one.

This dividend is payable on and after the 1st day of September next, in the obligations of the Company, bearing interest at seven per cent. per annum, to be paid so soon as the Company can avail itself of its money, which it is now enjoined from receiving or using, by reason of certain injunctions granted in certain suits now pending in the City of New-York. The transfer books will be closed on the 15th day of August, at 3 P. M., and reopened on the 1st day of September.

Parties desiring transfers of stock can have it done and certificates sent them, by sending their certificates with the necessary stamps, to EDWARD ST. JOHN, Register, or to the undersigned at this office.

EBENEZER COOK, Secretary.

ST. NICHOLAS INSURANCE COMPANY,

No. 166 Broadway.

Cash Capital....	$150,000 00
Surplus July 1, 1868....	64,762 22
Total....	$214,762 22

The Board of Directors have declared a semi-annual dividend of Five per Cent., free of Government tax, payable on and after Saturday, Aug. 1, 1868.

JOHN J. SEARING, Secretary.

NEW-YORK, July 17, 1868.

WILLIAMSBURG CITY FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

Cash capital....	$250,000
Surplus....	207,000
Total assets....	$457,000

The Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of Five per Cent., payable on demand.

H. GIROUX, Secretary.

BROOKLYN, July 10, 1868.

TWENTY-SECOND DIVIDEND.

OFFICE OF BEEKMAN FIRE INSURANCE CO., NO. 173 BROADWAY, CORNER MAIDEN-LANE, NEW-YORK, July 16, 1868.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of Five (5) per Cent., free of Government tax, payable Aug. 1, 1868. Transfer books will be closed on the 20th inst.

CHAS. H. ROSER, Secretary.

THIRTY-SIXTH DIVIDEND.

NIAGARA FIRE INSURANCE OFFICE, July 15, 1868.

The Directors of this Company have declared a dividend of Five per Cent. out of the profits of the last six months, payable on demand, free of United States tax.

HENRY KIPP, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD CO., NEW-YORK, June 11, 1868.

AT A MEETING OF THE BOARD OF Directors of this Company, held this day, it was

Resolved, That a dividend of 5 per cent. in cash, free of Government tax, be paid on the 1st day of August next to the holders of the full paid shares registered on the 13th day of July next, and that the transfer books be closed on the said 13th day of July, and opened on the 5th day of August following.

Resolved, That in pursuance of the plan approved at the shareholders' meeting, May 27, 1868, the shares of this Company be increased by the issue of eight shares for every one hundred now outstanding, and the same be distributed to the holders of shares registered on the Company's books on the 1st day of August next, in the proportion of one share for every twelve and one-half shares then held by them.

Resolved, That where, in the distribution of such shares, a stockholder would be entitled to a fraction of a share, the Company will retain such fraction and will pay therefor.

THOMAS E. WALKER, Treasurer.

PHILADELPHIA AND READING RAILROAD COMPANY, OFFICE NO. 227 SOUTH 4TH-ST., PHILADELPHIA, June 25, 1868.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.—A DIVIDEND OF Five per Cent. has been declared on the Preferred and Common Stock, clear of National and State taxes, payable in Common Stock on and after July 15 to the holders thereof as they shall stand registered on the books of the Company on the 30th inst. All payable at this office.

The transfer books of this Company will be closed on Tuesday, June 30, and be reopened on Thursday, July 16, 1868.

S. BRADFORD, Treasurer.

CLEVELAND, COLUMBUS, CINCINNATI AND INDIANAPOLIS RAILWAY COMPANY, CLEVELAND, Ohio, July 13, 1868.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THIS Company have declared a semi-annual dividend of Three and one-half per cent., payable Aug. 3., free of Government tax. Stockholders registered on the New-York books will be paid at the office of the United States Trust Company of New-York.

The transfer books will be closed from the 18th inst. until Aug. 4.

GEO. H. RUSSELL, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE DELAWARE AND HUDSON CANAL COMPANY, NEW-YORK, July 13, 1868.

THE BOARD OF MANAGERS OF THIS Company have declared a dividend of Six per Cent. out of the profits of the Company, payable on and after the 1st day of August next, free from Government tax.

The transfer books will be closed from the 16th to the 30th July instant, both days inclusive.

By order of the Board. ISAAC N. SEYMOUR, Treasurer.

BUFFALO AND ERIE RAILROAD COMPANY, TREASURER'S OFFICE, BUFFALO, July 10, 1868.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THIS Company have declared a dividend of Four per Cent., free of Government tax, payable at the office of the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company on and after the first day of August next.

The transfer books will be closed on the 20th instant and opened on the 1st proximo.

GEO. H. CHASE, Treasurer.

THE MICHIGAN SOUTHERN AND NORTHERN INDIANA R. R. CO., OFFICE NO. 18 WILLIAM-ST., NEW-YORK, July 20, 1868.

A DIVIDEND OF FOUR PER CENT. IN cash, free of United States Government tax, will be paid on the common stock of this Company from the earnings of the current fiscal year, on the 15th day of August next.

The transfer books for the common stock will be closed on the 31st inst., at 2 P. M., and reopened on the 17th prox. at 10 A. M.

D. P. BARHYDT, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE CLINTON FIRE INSURANCE CO., No. 156 Broadway.

A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND HAS been declared, payable on and after the 6th inst., free of tax.

WASHINGTON POST, Jr., Acting Secretary.

NEW-YORK, July 2, 1868.

OFFICE OF THE ARCTIC FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 104 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, July 8, 1868.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a dividend of Five per Cent., (free of Government tax,) payable to the stockholders or their legal representatives on demand.

CHAS. BAMBURGH, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE COMMONWEALTH FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 151 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, July 13, 1868.

A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF FIVE per Cent., free from Government tax, has this day been declared payable on demand.

D. M. DOUGHTY, Secretary.

YONKERS AND NEW-YORK FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 161 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, July 2, 1868.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THIS Company have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of Five (5) per Cent., free of tax, payable on and after MONDAY, July 6, 1868.

JOHN W. MURRAY, Secretary.

HOME INSURANCE COMPANY, OFFICE NO. 135 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, July 14, 1868.

THE DIRECTORS OF THIS COMPANY have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of Five per Cent., free of Government tax, payable on demand.

J. H. WASHBURN, Secretary.

OFFICE OF EXCELSIOR FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, NO. 130 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, July 15, 1868.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a semi-annual dividend of Five per cent., free of Government tax, payable on demand.

SAM'L M. CRAFT, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE HUMBOLDT FIRE INSURANCE CO., No. 148 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, July 8, 1868.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THIS Company have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of Five per Cent., free of Government tax, payable on demand.

A. WILEY, Secretary.

PACIFIC NATIONAL BANK, NEW-YORK, July 14, 1868.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a dividend of Five per Cent. (5) free from Government tax, payable on and after the first day of August next.

R. BUCK, Cashier.

DIVIDENDS.

EIGHTIETH DIVIDEND.

OFFICE NORTH AMERICAN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

No. 114 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, July 7, 1868.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of FIVE PER CENT., free of Government tax, payable on demand.

F. H. CARTER, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE GLOBE FIRE INSURANCE CO. CORNER GREENWICH AND FULTON STS., NEW-YORK, July 6, 1868.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a Semi-Annual Dividend of FIVE (5) PER CENT., free from Government tax, payable on demand.

ALFRED A. REEVES, Secretary.

TWENTY-NINTH DIVIDEND.

IRVING FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, OFFICE NO. 9 WALL-ST.

CASH CAPITAL....	$200,000 00
SURPLUS....	130,233 38
NET ASSETS, JULY 1, 1868....	$330,233 38

NEW-YORK, July 13, 1868.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a dividend of FIVE (5) PER CENT. and the Government Tax, payable on demand.

JAMES M. WILSON, Secretary.

STANDARD FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

Office No. 117 Broadway.
NEW-YORK, July 14, 1868.

A semi-annual dividend of Five per Cent., free of tax, is payable on demand.

WILLIAM M. ST. JOHN, Secretary.

ARE YOU INSURED?

OFFICE OF THE RUTGERS FIRE INSURANCE CO., No. 180 CHATHAM-SQUARE.

TWENTY-EIGHTH DIVIDEND.—The Board of Directors have declared a semi-annual dividend of Seven per Cent., free of tax, payable Aug. 1, 1868. Transfer books closed from July 26 to Aug. 1, 1868.

JOS. H. DUGLISS, Secretary.

TWENTY-THIRD DIVIDEND.

OFFICE OF THE LENOX FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 158 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, July 14, 1868.

A Dividend of Five per Cent., free of Government tax, is payable on demand.

ARTHUR H. WALTON, Secretary.

STUYVESANT INSURANCE COMPANY.

TWENTY-SEVENTH DIVIDEND.

A dividend of Five Per Cent., free of Government tax, has been declared out of the profits of last five months, payable on the 1st day of August next, at No. 122 Bowery.

WM. F. LEGGETT, Secretary.

THE NEW-YORK CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY, TREASURER'S OFFICE, ALBANY, July 15, 1868.

THIRTIETH SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND.—The Directors of this Company have declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Four per Cent. on the capital stock thereof, payable on the 20th day of August next.

Dividends in New-York will be paid at the office of DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.; in Albany, at the NATIONAL COMMERCIAL BANK OF ALBANY.

The transfer-books will be closed at the close of business on Friday, the 31st day of July instant, and be reopened on the morning of Monday, the 24th day of August next.

E. D. WORCESTER, Treasurer.

KNICKERBOCKER FIRE INS. CO. OF NEW-YORK, OFFICE 64 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, July 14, 1868.

DIVIDEND.—AT A MEETING OF THE Board of Directors, held this day, a semi-annual dividend of Five per Cent. on the capital stock of the Company, free of Government tax, was declared payable on and after July 20, 1868.

The transfer books will be closed until that date.

JOSEPH L. TOWNSEND, Secretary.

GUARDIAN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 161 Broadway, July 8, 1868.—The Board of Directors have this day declared a dividend of Five per Cent., free of tax, on the Capital Stock of this Company, payable on and after the 10th inst.

WALTER K. PAYE, Secretary.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—BY A LADY, A SITUATION FOR her girl, as she is going to travel for the Summer; she can recommend her as a good chambermaid and nurse, honest, willing and obliging; she only parts with her because she is shutting up her house for the Summer. Call or address for one week, No. 16 Livingston-place, between 16th and 17th sts., near 2d-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A COMPETENT and experienced good cook and baker; is willing to assist with the washing; the best of City reference for honesty, sobriety and capability; wages no object in a respectable family. Can be seen at No. 404 West 32d-st., second house west of the 9th-av.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG woman, of steady habits, a situation to do general housework in a small private family; is an excellent washer and ironer and good plain cook; has the best City reference; can be seen until engaged. No. 118 Amity-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A MIDDLE-aged woman as first-class cook; understands boning, larding, all kinds of soups, jellies, &c.; has the best City references; no objection to country. Apply at No. 330 4th-av.

WANTED—AT BOOKHAM'S, NO. 329 4TH-AV., situations for a large number recommended cooks, cooks, washers and ironers, laundresses, nurses, waitresses, young girls for chambermaids, nurses, housework; for hotels, summer houses, &c.

WANTED—BY A FIRST-CLASS COOK, A SITuation; no objection to the country; understands all kinds of soups, desserts, game, &c.; is a good bread baker; has first-class City references. Apply at No. 1,288 Broadway, second floor, near 33d-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTAble young German Protestant girl, as laundress; understands French fluting fine muslins, &c.; is well recommended. Apply at No. 330 4th av.

WANTED—BY A SUPERIOR LAUNDRESS, A situation in country or City; does French fluting, &c.; is a good cook, &c.; good references. Apply at No. 404 6th-av., between 24th and 25th sts.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS FIRST-CLASS cook; understands all kinds of meats, game, soups and jellies; a good baker; City or country; City reference. Call at No. 203 West 27th-st., near 7th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG GIRL to cook, wash and iron; has good City reference from her last employer. Can be seen at her last employer's, No. 58 West 25th-st., near 6th-av., for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG GIRL as cook in a private family; has no objection to go a short distance in the country; best City reference. Call at No. 416 6th-av., between 24th and 25th sts.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A GOOD GERman girl to do general housework. Call at No. 183 2d-st., first floor, between Avenues A and B.

MRS. LOWE'S INSTITUTE FOR GERman servants, No. 17 Stanton-st., near Bowery.

MALES.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY A MAN AND wife; man as gardener; also understands the care of horses and all kinds of stock on a gentleman's place; wife is a good cook and dairy woman; have no incumbrance; will be found capable and obliging. Address B. G., Box No. 196 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A COACHMAN'S SITUATION BY A competent man of long experience in the care and treatment of horses; is a thorough groom and good driver; has several years' City reference from his last employer. Address E. L., No. 786 Broadway, carriage manufacturer.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A SINGLE young man as coachman and groom; thoroughly understands his business, and will be found willing and obliging; references from his last employer. Address J. S. D., Box No. 191 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN, A PROTESTant, lately landed, a situation in any capacity; is a good scholar, and has served in a cavalry regiment in England; good testimonials. Address J. T., Box No. 191 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY AN EXPErienced young man as coachman; is sober and obliging; has best City references, and has lived six years with his last employer. Call at No. 1 East 38th-st., at private stable.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN and groom by a single sober man; thoroughly understands his business; City or country; will be found willing and obliging; good City reference from his last employer. Address J. B. L., Box No. 201 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN, A SITUATION as coachman; he thoroughly understands his business; a careful driver and a good groom; has good reference from his last place. Can be seen or address J. M., No. 36 Lexington-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTAble married man as coachman and groom; no incumbrances; good references from his last employer. Address COACHMAN, Box No. 195 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A SINGLE MAN, A SITUATION as coachman; understands his business; City and country references; any address left promptly attended to. Address M. D., Box No. 185 *Times* Office.

HELP WANTED.

AGENTS WANTED FOR NATIONAL CAMPAIGN GOODS.—8x10 steel engravings of GRANT and COLFAX, with or without frames. One agent took 60 orders in one day. Also, National Campaign Biographies of both, 25 cents. Pins, badges, medals and photos for Democrats and Republicans. Agents make 100 per cent. Sample packages sent postpaid for $1. Send at once and get the start. Address GOODSPEED & CO., No. 37 Park-row, New-York, or Chicago, Ill.

WANTED—A THOROUGHLY COMPETENT book-keeper; energetic, quick and correct; able to keep any set of books. Address ACCOUNTANT, Box No. 205 *Times* Office, stating age, experience, reference, lowest terms, &c. None other noticed.

WANTED—A NUMBER OF THE VERY BEST first-class servants for the best private families. Also, situations open for all respectable girls and women of all nations. At BOOKHAM'S, No. 329 4th-av.

WANTED—A YOUNG MAN TO ATTEND store. Apply at No. 910 Broadway, from 9 to 11 A. M.

WANTED—A GIRL TO DO GENERAL HOUSEwork in a private family. Call at No. 8 Barrow-st., near Fourth.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS LAUNDRESS FOR a private family. Apply at No. 36 Bond-st.

$10 A DAY FOR ALL.—STENCIL TOOL SAMples free. Address A. J. FULLAM, Springfield, Vt.

IRON WORKS.

ARCHITECTURAL IRON WORKS,

14th-st., between Avenues B and C, New-York.

D. D. BADGER, President. N. CHENY, Vice-Pres't.

Fire-proof buildings of every description, and every kind of iron work for building purposes, also for bridges.

ASTROLOGY.

A CAUTION.—LOOK OUT—GOOD NEWS FOR all.—Never-failing.—Mrs. S. VAN HORN, from Europe, greatest business and medical clairvoyant known; she tells past, present and future; has that great Egyptian talisman to cause love and speedy marriages; shows likeness, and tells his name; lucky numbers; fee 50c. to $1; gents not admitted. 40 3d-av., below 11th-st.

BANKRUPT NOTICES.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON THE 16th day of July, A. D. 1868, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of LYMAN H. DEWEY, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 83 Nassau-st., in the City of New-York, before Edgar Ketchum, Register, on the 31st day of July, A. D. 1868, at 12 o'clock M.

R. MURRAY, U. S. Marshal,
as Messenger Southern District of New-York.

JULY 20, 1868.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON the 14th day of July, A. D. 1868, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of THOMAS L. ALDEN, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 161 Broadway, in the City of New-York, before Mr. Henry Wilder Allen, Register, on the 1st day of September, A. D. 1868, at 2 o'clock P. M.

R. MURRAY, U. S. Marshal,
as Messenger Southern District of New-York.

JULY 20, 1868.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON the 10th day of July, A. D. 1868, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of GEORGE HAVILAND, of New-York City, in the County of New-York, and State of New-York, who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts, and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him, or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts, and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 161 Broadway, in the City of New-York, before Henry Wilder Allen, Register, on the 3d day of September, A. D. 1868, at 10 o'clock A. M.

R. MURRAY, U. S. Marshal,
as Messenger Southern District of New-York.

JULY 20, 1868.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON the 11th day of July, A. D. 1868, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of ISAAC KAUFFER, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts, and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 57 Broadway, in the City of New-York, before Isaiah T. Williams, Register, on the 1st day of August, A. D. 1868, at 1 o'clock P. M.

R. MURRAY, U. S. Marshal,
as Messenger Southern District of New-York.

JULY 20, 1868.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON the 11th day of July, A. D. 1868, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of WILLIAM OTIS JENKS, of New-York City, in the County of New-York, and State of New-York, who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him, or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts, and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 7 Beekman-st., corner of Nassau-st., Rooms Nos. 3 and 4, in the City of New-York, before Mr. James F. Dwight, Register, on the 21st day of August, A. D. 1868, at 1 o'clock P. M.

R. MURRAY, U. S. Marshal,
as Messenger Southern District of New-York.

JULY 20, 1868.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON THE 7th day of July, A. D. 1868, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of WILLIAM ATWATER, of New-York City, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him, or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts, and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 161 Broadway, in the City of New-York, before Henry Wilder Allen, Register, on the 30th day of July, A. D. 1868, at 1 o'clock P. M.

R. MURRAY, U. S. Marshal,
as Messenger Southern District of New-York.

JULY 20, 1868.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON THE 11th day of July, A. D. 1868, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of WALTER T. MARVIN, of New-York City, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, formerly a member of the firm of Marvin & Co., who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition: that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him, or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts, and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 7 Beekman-st., corner of Nassau-st., Rooms Nos. 3 and 4, in the City of New-York, before Mr. James F. Dwight, Register, on the 12th day of August, A. D. 1868, at 1 o'clock P. M.

R. MURRAY, U. S. Marshal,
as Messenger Southern District of New-York.

JULY 20, 1868.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON the 16th day of June, A. D. 1868, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of ISAAC A. CRANE, of the City and County of New-York and State of New-York, who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him, or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at the office of the Register, No. 202 Broadway, in the City of New-York, Room No. 4, before Isaac Dayton, Register, on the 25th day of August, A. D. 1868, at 12 o'clock M.

R. MURRAY, U. S. Marshal,
as Messenger Southern District of New-York.

JULY 20, 1868.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON THE 15th day of June, A. D. 1868, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of MENDEL JOSEPH, of New-York City, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him, or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts, and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at the office of the Register, No. 202 Broadway, Room No. 4, in the City of New-York, before Isaac Dayton, Register, on the 12th day of August, A. D. 1868, at 12 o'clock M.

R. MURRAY, U. S. Marshal,
as Messenger Southern District of New-York.

JULY 20, 1868.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON THE 13th day of July, A. D. 1868, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of WILLIAM H. JONES, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him, or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts, and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 57 Broadway, in the City of New-York, before Isaiah T. Williams, Register, on the 3d day of August, A. D. 1868, at 1 o'clock P. M.

R. MURRAY, U. S. Marshal,
as Messenger Southern District of New-York.

JULY 20, 1868.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON the 15th day of June, A. D. 1868, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of GEORGE CLARK CHAPIN, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York, and State of New-York, who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him, or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts, and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at the office of the Register, No. 202 Broadway, in the City of New-York, at Room No. 4, before Isaac Dayton, Register, on the 13th day of August, A. D. 1868, at 12 o'clock M.

R. MURRAY, U. S. Marshal,
as Messenger Southern District of New-York.

JULY 20, 1868.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of JOSEPH MERRILL, bankrupt.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said court by Joseph Merrill, in said district, duly declared a bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts and other claims provable under said act, and that the 1st day of September, 1868, at 2 o'clock P. M., at the office of Edgar Ketchum, Register in Bankruptcy, No. 83 Nassau-st., in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest, may attend, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.—Dated New-York, on the 17th day of July, 1868.

jy20-law3wM* GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of CHARLOTTE KIRK, bankrupt.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said Court, by Charlotte Kirk, in said district, duly declared a bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all her debts and other claims provable under said act, and that the 1st day of September, 1868, at 3 o'clock P. M., at the office of Henry Wilder Allen, Register in Bankruptcy, No. 161 Broadway, in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest may attend, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.—Dated New-York, on the 18th day of July, 1868.

jy20-law3wM* GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of JACOB H. MILLER, bankrupt.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said Court by Jacob H. Miller, in said district, duly declared a bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts and other claims provable under said act, and that the 18th day of August, 1868, at 2 o'clock P. M., at the office of Hon. James F. Dwight, Register in Bankruptcy, No. 7 Beekman-st., in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest may attend, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.—Dated New-York, on the 16th day of July, 1868.

jy20-law3wM* GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of THEODORE H. TILTON, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—The said bankrupt having applied to the Court for a discharge from his debts, by order of the Court, Notice is hereby given to all creditors who have proved their debts and other persons in interest, to appear on the 12th day of August, A. D. 1868, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, at Chambers of the said District Court, before Isaac Dayton, one of the Registers of the said Court in Bankruptcy, at his office, No. 202 Broadway, in the City of New-York, Room No. 4, and show cause why the prayer of the said petition of the bankrupt should not be granted, and why a discharge should not be granted to the said bankrupt.—Dated New-York, 17th day of July, A. D. 1868.

jy20-law3wM* GEORGE F. BETTS, Clerk.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of CHARLES W. LAWRENCE, a bankrupt.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of the estate of Charles W. Lawrence, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York, in said district, who was, on the 4th day of June, A. D. 1868, adjudged a bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—Dated City of New-York, 11th day of July, A. D. 1868.

BENJAMIN P. TODD, Assignee,
No. 202 Broadway, City of New-York.

jy13-law3wM*

BANKRUPT NOTICES.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON THE 26th day of June, A. D. 1868, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of SAMUEL STEINER, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him, or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts, and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 57 Broadway, in the City of New-York, before Isaiah T. Williams, Register, on the 1st day of August, A. D. 1868, at 12 o'clock M.

R. MURRAY, U. S. Marshal,
as Messenger Southern District of New-York.

JULY 20, 1868.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—SOUTHERN DISTRICT of New-York, ss.—At the City of Poughkeepsie, the 3d day of July, A. D. 1868.—The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of WILLIAM M. WEST, of the City of Poughkeepsie, in the County of Dutchess and State of New-York, within said district, who has been adjudged a bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said district.

jy6-law3wM ROBT. F. WILKINSON, Assignee.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Northern District of New-York.—In Bankruptcy.—No. 509.—In the matter of ABEL DOWNS, a bankrupt.—By order of said Court.—Notice is hereby given according to law to all creditors of the said bankrupt to appear on the 17th day of August, 1868, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, before the said Court, at the United States Court Rooms at Buffalo, in said district, and show cause why a discharge should not be granted to the said bankrupt. Dated Buffalo, July 15, 1868.

M. P. FILLMORE, Clerk.

A. P. ROSE, Attorney. jy20-law3wM.

INSTRUCTION.

THE RIVERDALE INSTITUTE.

A COLLEGIATE SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES at Riverdale, on the Hudson, will reopen Sept. 22. Address Rev. GEORGE D. WILDES, M. A., Rector of Christ Christ, Riverdale. Prospectus at D. APPLETON & CO'S., No. 90 Grand-st., New-York.

MADAME C. MEARS,

No. 262 Madison-av.,

Will reopen her FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES, FRIDAY, Sept. 21. Mme. M will be at home after Sept. 7. Until then all letters addressed as above will be promptly attended to.

MISS HAINES AND MADEMOISELLE de JANON

Respectfully inform their friends and the public that they will reopen their Boarding and Day School, at Nos. 9 and 10 Gramercy Park, East 20th-st., Sept. 24.

Applications for the admission of pupils to be made either personally or by letter to No. 10 Gramercy Park.

MISS ARMSTRONG'S

FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES,
No. 25 East 21st-st.,

will reopen Monday, Sept. 21. Miss ARMSTRONG will be at home on Sept. 1. All letters or applications will be attended to at the above address.

MORRIS FEMALE INSTITUTE,

MORRISTOWN, N. J.

A SELECT FAMILY SCHOOL.

Combines in an unusual degree the choicest home influences with a thorough and accomplished education. For circulars, address

C. G. HAZELTINE, A. M., Principal.

MISS A. VAN WAGENEN,

No. 13 East 49th-st.,

Will reopen her Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies, on TUESDAY, Sept. 22. Applications for pupils may be made at the above address, during the vacation, either personally or by letter.

MRS. OGDEN HOFFMAN'S

English and French Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies, No. 17 West 38th-st., New-York, will reopen on Monday, Sept. 28. Applications for circulars or admission of pupils can be made by letter as above. Mrs. Hoffman will return to the City on Sept. 20.

MR. VAN NORMAN'S

ENGLISH AND FRENCH FAMILY AND DAY SCHOOL for young ladies, No. 5 West 38th-st., New-York, will reopen on THURSDAY, Sept. 24. For full information see circular. Address as above.

MRS. MACAULAY'S

English and French Boarding and Day School, Nos. 251 and 253 Madison-av., will reopen Monday, Sept. 21. Letters addressed as above will receive immediate attention. Mrs. M. will be in town from Sept. 8.

MRS. SYLVANUS REED'S

French and English Boarding and Day School, at No. 101 East 38th-st., corner of Park-av., will be re-opened WEDNESDAY, Sept. 23. Applications for pupils may be addressed as above. Circulars sent on request.

RUTGERS FEMALE COLLEGE,

Nos. 487, 489, 491 FIFTH-AV., NEW-YORK, reopens Sept. 16. For information or catalogues, apply personally or by letter at the College.

H. M. PIERCE, LL. D., President.

MRS. WILLIAMES'

English and French Boarding and Day School for young ladies, No. 26 West 39th-st., will reopen on Thursday, Sept. 24. Letters addressed as above.

PROF. I. S. DAVISON DEVOTES HIMSELF to the higher education of a few youth, of both sexes. Term begins Sept. 14, at his residence, No. 59 Hunter-st., corner Gates-av., Brooklyn, N. Y., where circulars may now be obtained. Four Misses will be received into the family, sharing all advantages with his son and daughters. Private tuition during the Summer. Refers to Drs. T. L. Cuyler, J. E. Rockwell, J. T. Duryea, M. S. Hutton, Messrs. David M. Stone, Curtis L. North and Cyrus W. Field.

"AMER. SCHOOL INSTITUTE," FOUNDed 1855, is a reliable Educational Bureau,
To aid those who seek well qualified Teachers;
To represent Teachers who want positions;
To transact Educational business of all kinds.
All seeking Teachers will find unrivaled facilities. Teachers wanting positions should have application form now. J. W. SCHERMERHORN, 14 Bond-st.

SCHOOL OF MINING AND PRACTICAL GEOLOGY OF HARVARD UNIVERSITY.—The course of instruction in the department of Mining and Practical Geology of Harvard University will be continued, on an enlarged scale, during the collegiate year 1868-9. The examinations for admission will be held on THURSDAY and FRIDAY, Sept. 17 and 18. For further information and for circulars apply to Prof. J. D. WHITNEY, Dean of the Faculty.

CAMBRIDGE, Mass., July 3, 1868.

COTTAGE HILL SEMINARY—POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y.—An English and French Home School for young ladies. Reopens Sept. 16. Especial attention given to modern languages, music and art. Lewis' Gymnastics. The prospectus at Schirmer's, No. 701 Broadway, or of Rev. GEO. T. RIDER, A.M., Rector.

THE PROTESTANT FRENCH SCHOOL for Young Ladies, No. 13 Livingston-place, Stuyvesant-square, will be reopened on THURSDAY, Sept. 17. Circulars can be found at the above address and at Mr. Christern's, No. 863 Broadway.

Mesdames FORNACHON, Principals.

DREW LADIES' SEMINARY, CARMEL, N. Y.—Fall session of 19 weeks begins Aug. 13. A few vacancies. Superior accommodations and educational advantages. Rates reasonable. Apply to the principal. GEO. C. SMITH, A. M.

AMENIA SEMINARY, AMENIA, N. Y.—Refitted. Fall term begins Sept. 8.

S. T. FROST, A. M.,
Principal and Proprietor.

MRS. PARKS AND MRS. BENEDICT'S boarding and day school for young ladies, No. 130 Madison-av., corner 32d-st., will reopen Sept. 24. Applications may be made, personally or by letter.

HUDSON RIVER INSTITUTE AT CLAVERACK, N. Y.—Term opens Sept. 7. Normal class, tuition free. For catalogues, address Rev. ALONZO FLACK, A. M., Principal.

DOLBEAR'S COMMERCIAL ACADEMY, No. 609 Broadway, is open day and evening all Summer for private instruction in business-writing, practical book-keeping, commercial arithmetic, &c.

MISS E. I. MACKIE'S BOARDING AND Day School, for young ladies, will reopen at Newburg, N. Y., Sept. 16. For circulars, address the Principal, Astoria, L. I.

FAMILY BOARDING SCHOOL FOR A few young ladies in Fishkill, N. Y. For circulars, &c., address the Principal, Rev. W. PECK.

SUBURBAN HOME SCHOOL, NEW-HAVEN, CONN.—Rev. Dr. SHEARS, Rector. See circulars.

GOLDEN HILL SEMINARY FOR YOUNG Ladies, Bridgeport, Conn.—For circulars, address the Principal, Miss EMILY NELSON.

DRY GOODS.

R. H. MACY.

We shall keep up through the dull season of Summer a full assortment of

RIBBONS,
STRAW GOODS,
FANCY GOODS,
LACES,
EMBROIDERIES,
CORSETS,
HANDKERCHIEFS,
HOUSEKEEPING GOODS,
THREAD, LLAMA, AND SHETLAND SHAWLS,
SMALL WARES,
PERFUMERY,
TOILET ARTICLES,
TRIMMINGS AND BUTTONS,
PARASOLS AND SUN UMBRELLAS,
MILLINERY GOODS.

At our usual low prices, and we sell nothing but first class goods.

R. H. MACY,
Nos. 204 and 206 6th-av.,
No. 62 West 14th-st.

AT JACKSON'S,

No. 551 BROADWAY.

FROM AUCTION.

BOMBAZINES, A LARGE VARIETY, AT A GREAT BARGAIN.

CRAPE, HENRIETTA AND TAMISE CLOTHS BELOW GOLD COST.

TRAVELING DRESS GOODS AT A GREAT SACRIFICE.

SUMMER SHAWLS AT ATTRACTIVE PRICES.

CANVAS AND IRON GRENADINES FROM 50c. PER YARD.

FINEST SCOTCH GINGHAMS 35c., FORMER PRICE 50c. PER YARD.

BALANCE OF LAWNS AT LESS THAN COST IN GOLD.

ELEGANT BONNETS FROM $5 TO $8.

N.B.—ONE CASE OF MOHAIR ALPACAS, 62½c. TO $1.

SUITS MADE TO ORDER AND MOURNING ORDERS PROMPTLY ATTENDED TO.

BEAUTIFUL TOYS,

At STAVELEY'S, No. 870 Broadway, near 18th-st.

R. H. MACY,

FANCY DRY GOODS
AT POPULAR PRICES.
14TH-ST. AND 6TH-AV.

FANS—FANS—25 CENTS.

Thread gloves, 25 cents. Hoop skirts, best quality, cents. French wove corsets, whalebone, $1. Dress trimmings, linen collars, handkerchiefs, at low prices at ELGER'S, Nos. 880 and 882 Broadway, near 19th-st.

SHIPPING.

LIVERPOOL AND GREAT WESTERN STEAM COMPANY.

The following FIRST-CLASS IRON STEAMSHIPS, built expressly for the New-York trade, are intended to sail regularly between NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, calling at QUEENSTOWN viz.:

MANHATTAN, NEBRASKA,
MINNESOTA, COLORADO.
With other first-class steamers building.

MINNESOTA	WEDNESDAY, July 22
COLORADO	WEDNESDAY, Aug. 5
NEBRASKA	WEDNESDAY, Aug. 12
MANHATTAN	WEDNESDAY, Aug. 19

From Pier No. 46 North River.

Cabin, (the accommodations being equal to any Atlantic steamer,) $80, gold; return tickets, $150, gold; in steerage, $30, currency.

Tickets to bring out passengers from Europe can be obtained on reasonable terms. For freight or passage apply to WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 71 Wall-st.
For steerage passage to WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 29 Broadway.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.

THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAMSHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE, CALLING AT BREST.

The splendid new vessels on this favorite route for the Continent will sail from Pier No. 50 North River, as follows:

EUROPE	LEMARIE	SATURDAY, July 25
ST. LAURENT	BOCANDE	SATURDAY, Aug. 8
VILLE DE PARIS	SURMONT	SATURDAY, Aug. 22
PEREIRE	DUCHESNE	SATURDAY, Sept. 5

PRICE OF PASSAGE IN GOLD, (including wine,) TO BREST OR HAVRE.
First cabin, $140; second cabin, $85.
TO PARIS,
including railway tickets, furnished on board,
First cabin, $145; second cabin, $88.
These steamers do not carry steerage passengers.
Medical attendance free of charge.

American travelers going to or returning from the continent of Europe, by taking the steamers of this line, avoid both transit by English railways and the discomforts of crossing the channel, besides saving time, trouble and expense.
GEO. MACKENZIE, Agent, No. 58 Broadway.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS

BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR.

CUBA leaves	WEDNESDAY, July 22
JAVA leaves	WEDNESDAY, July 29
AUSTRALASIAN leaves	WEDNESDAY, Aug. 5
SCOTIA leaves	WEDNESDAY, Aug. 12
RUSSIA leaves	WEDNESDAY, Aug. 19
CHINA leaves	WEDNESDAY, Aug. 26
Chief cabin passage	$130
Second cabin passage	80
TO PARIS.	
Chief cabin passage	145

Payable in gold.
Berths not secured until paid for.
An experienced surgeon on board.
The owners of these ships will not be accountable for specie or valuables, unless bills of lading having the value expressed are signed therefor.
For freight or passage apply to E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green, New-York.

STEAM TO GLASGOW AND DERRY.

THE ANCHOR LINE.
favorite Clyde-built Steamers, are intended to sail

EVERY SATURDAY,

From Pier No. 20, North River 12 o'clock, noon.

IOWA	July 25	BRITANNIA	Aug. 15
COLUMBIA	Aug. 1	HIBERNIA	Aug. 22
CALEDONIA	Aug. 8	EUROPA	Aug. 29

RATES OF PASSAGE PAYABLE IN CURRENCY.
Cabins, to Liverpool, Glasgow, or Derry, $90 and $75.
Excursion tickets, good for 12 months, $160.
Steerage, to Glasgow or Derry, $31; Intermediate, $35.
Prepaid Certificates from these ports, $37.
Passengers booked to and from Hamburg, Havre, Rotterdam, Antwerp, &c., at very low rates.
Drafts issued payable at any bank in Great Britain.
For further information apply at the Company's office, No. 6 Bowling-green, New-York, to HENDERSON BROTHERS.

REDUCED RATES OF PASSAGE TO THE CONTINENT.

The new iron North German steamship SMIDT, (Capt. H. RASCHEN,) of 2,400 tons capacity, WILL SAIL FROM NEW-YORK TO BREMEN, SATURDAY, July 25.

PRICES OF PASSAGE.

First Cabin	$75	Payable in Gold.
Second Cabin	30	
Steerage	22	

An experienced surgeon on board.
For further information, freight, and passage, apply to THIELE, MOTZ & CO., No. 2 Hanover Buildings, Hanover-square.

CUNARD LINE OF STEAMERS.

BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT QUEENSTOWN, FROM NEW-YORK EVERY THURSDAY.

ALEPPO	July 23	PALMYRA	Aug. 13
TARIFA	July 30	MALTA	Aug. 20

RATES OF PASSAGE FROM NEW-YORK:
Cabin....$80 Gold.
Steerage....$30 Currency
Steerage tickets from Liverpool or Queenstown at lowest rates.
For Freight or Cabin Passage, apply at No. 4 Bowling-green.
For Steerage Passage, apply at No. 111 Broadway, Trinity Building. E. CUNARD.

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL—CALLING AT QUEENSTOWN, IRELAND.—The Inman Line, under contract with the United States and British Governments for carrying the Mails, intend dispatching their steamers as follows:

CITY OF ANTWERP	SATURDAY, July 25
CITY OF CORK (via Halifax)	TUESDAY, July 28
CITY OF PARIS	SATURDAY, Aug. 1
CITY OF LONDON	SATURDAY, Aug. 8
CITY OF N. YORK (via Halifax)	TUESDAY, Aug. 11
CITY OF BALTIMORE	SATURDAY, Aug. 15

And each succeeding SATURDAY and alternate TUESDAY, at 1 P. M., from Pier No. 45 North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE
By the mail steamer sailing every Saturday.

PAYABLE IN GOLD.		PAYABLE IN CURRENCY.	
First Cabin	$100	Steerage	$35
To London	105	To London	40
To Paris	115	To Paris	50

Passage by the Tuesday steamers, first cabin, $90, gold; steerage, $35, payable in currency.
Rates of passage from New-York to Halifax: First Cabin, $20; steerage, $10—payable in gold.
Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Bremen, &c., at moderate rates.
Steerage passage from Liverpool or Queenstown, $40 currency. Tickets can be bought here by persons sending for their friends.
For further information, apply at the Company's offices. JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

RUGER'S AMERICAN LINE TO EUROPE.

First-class steamers to BREMEN via Cowes and Havre.
CIRCASSIAN, Pier 3 N. R., Capt. THOS. ELLIS, July 25
ARIEL, Pier 42 N. R., Capt. J. G. JONES, Aug. 8
NORTHERN LIGHT, do., Capt. WM. WEIR, Aug. 22
RATES OF PASSAGE, IN GOLD.
First Cabin, $90; Second Cabin, $60; Steerage, $25.
For freight or passage apply to RUGER BROS., General Agents, No. 103 Pearl-st., and No. 40 Broadway.

NATIONAL LINE.

THE STEAMSHIP VIRGINIA, THOMAS, Will leave SATURDAY, July 25, at 9 A. M., from Pier No. 47 North River.
Passage to Liverpool or Queenstown: Cabin, $100; Steerage, $30, currency.
Steerage tickets from Liverpool or Queenstown, $37, currency.
Apply at the Company's office, Nos. 57 and 27 Broadway. F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

PASSAGE TO AND FROM GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND

BY STEAMSHIP AND SAILING PACKET, AT REDUCED RATES.
DRAFTS AVAILABLE THROUGHOUT ENGLAND, IRELAND, SCOTLAND AND WALES.
For particulars apply to TAPSCOTT, BROTHERS & CO., No. 86 South-st. and No. 23 Broadway.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S THROUGH LINE TO CALIFORNIA AND CHINA,

RATES OF PASSAGE GREATLY REDUCED AND AS LOW AS BY ANY OTHER LINE.

Steamers of the above line leave Pier No. 42 North River, foot of Canal-st., at 12 o'clock noon

FOUR TIMES A MONTH,
On 1st, 9th, 16th and 24th,

except when those days fall on Sunday, then the day previous.
One hundred pounds baggage free to each adult. Medicine and attendance free.
JULY 24.—RISING STAR, Capt. CONNER, connecting with CONSTITUTION, Capt. ——
Steamer leaving Aug. 8 connects closely with steamer CHINA, leaving San Francisco Sept. 1 for China and Japan.
For passage tickets and all further information apply at the Company's ticket office on the wharf, foot of Canal-st. F. R. BABY, Agent.

GREAT REDUCTION IN FREIGHT.

TO SAN FRANCISCO VIA PANAMA.
By Pacific Mail Steamship Company's steamer RISING STAR, sailing on FRIDAY, July 24.
Per cubic foot, 80 cents; per pound, 1½ cents.
Freight forwarded by this steamer reaches San Francisco about six days in advance of shipments by North American Steamship Company's departure of July 20. Apply to WELLS, FARGO & CO., Freight Agents P. M. S. S. Co.
Pier No. 42 North River, foot of Canal-st.

NORTH AMERICAN STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

OPPOSITION TO MONOPOLY
THROUGH LINE TO CALIFORNIA,
Via Panama Railroad.
NEW SAILING ARRANGEMENT.
THE 5TH AND 20TH OF EVERY MONTH
or the day before when these dates fall on Sunday, from Pier No. 46 North River, foot of King-st., at noon
JULY 4—Steamship SANTIAGO DE CUBA, connecting with new steamship NEVADA.
JULY 20—Steamship GUIDING STAR, connecting with new steamship OREGONIAN.

These steamships are expressly fitted for this trade, and are unsurpassed for safety, speed, elegance and comfort, and their rates for passage and freight will ALWAYS BE AS LOW AS BY ANY OTHER LINE.
For further particulars address the undersigned at Pier No. 46 North River, foot of King-st., New-York.
D. N. CARRINGTON, Agent.
WM. H. WEBB, President.
CHAS. DANA, Vice-President.
No. 54 Exchange-place, New-York.

STEAM COMMUNICATION BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND AUSTRALASIA, VIA PANAMA.

The Panama, New-Zealand and Australian Royal Mail Company dispatch a steamer on the 22d of each month from Panama to New-Zealand and the Australian Colonies, connecting with the steamer of the Pacific Mail Steamship Company leaving New-York for Aspinwall (Colon) on the 9th of each month. First and second-class passengers will be conveyed under through ticket at the following rates: From New-York to ports in New-Zealand, or to Sydney or Melbourne, $340 to $364 for first-class, and $218 to $243 for second-class, payable in United States gold coin.
Special steamers run to the newly-discovered gold region of Hokitika, New-Zealand.
Arrangements are completed for the carriage of a limited quantity of merchandise on through bills of lading; freight payable here.
For further information, application to be made to the Pacific Mail Steamship Company, No. 59 Wall-st., or to CHARLES W. WEST, Agent, No. 23 William-st., New-York.

FOR NASSAU, N. P.

UNDER CONTRACT WITH THE BAHAMA GOVERNMENT FOR CARRYING THE ROYAL MAILS.
THE ATLANTIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY will dispatch the splendid side-wheel steamer MISSOURI, Capt. G. W. PALMER, on THURSDAY, July 16, at 3 o'clock P. M. precisely, from Pier No. 4 North River. For engagements of freight or passage apply to GEO. B. HARTSON, President, No. 5 Bowling-green.

SHIPPING.

FOR MOBILE

FERNANDINA AND THE GULF PORTS.
The Florida Railroad Company will dispatch The first-class steamship FLAG, Capt. BAXTER, for Fernandina, on SATURDAY, July 18, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 29 North River, foot of Warren-st., connecting at Cedar Keys, via Florida Railroad, with the fine steamship MARY, for MOBILE.
Cargo delivered, without lighterage, at Mobile in one week.
Insurance guaranteed at 1½ per cent.
Bills lading furnished and goods forwarded free of commissions.
Has superior passenger accommodations. Apply to I. K. ROBERTS, Agent, No. 174 Chambers-st.
Mobile agents, A. J. INGERSOLL & CO.

FOR ST. THOMAS AND BRAZIL.

UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
REGULAR MAIL STEAMERS sailing on the 23d of every month:
MERRIMACK, Capt. L. F. TIMMERMAN, July 23.
SOUTH AMERICA, Capt. E. L. TINKLEPAUGH, Aug. 23.
MISSISSIPPI, Capt. GEO. B. SLOCUM, Sept. 23.
These splendid steamers sail on schedule time, and call at St. Thomas, Para, Pernambuco, Bahia and Rio de Janeiro, going and returning. For engagements of freight or passage, apply to WM. R. GARRISON, Agent, No. 5 Bowling-green, New-York.

UNITED STATES MAIL TO HAVANA.

ATLANTIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
SAILING REGULARLY EVERY THURSDAY, AT 3 o'clock P. M. precisely, from Pier No. 4 North River.
MISSOURI, Capt. G. W. PALMER via Nassau, July 16.
EAGLE, Capt. M. R. GREENE, July 23.
COLUMBIA, Capt. E. VAN SICE, July 30.
All letters must pass through the Post Office.
For freight or passage, apply to GEO. B. HARTSON, President, No. 5 Bowling-green, New-York.

FOR NEW ORLEANS DIRECT.

THE CROMWELL LINE.
Steamships of this line will leave Pier No. 9 North River at 3 o'clock P. M., as follows:

CORTES	NELSON	SATURDAY, July 25
MARIPOSA	KEMBLE	SATURDAY, Aug. 1

Freight taken for St. Louis, Mobile and Galveston at through rates.
For passage or freight apply to the agents, H. B. CROMWELL & CO., No. 86 West-st.

FOR SISAL AND VERA CRUZ.

The steamship SAN FRANCISCO, Capt. DEAKEN, will leave Pier No. 17 East River, on SATURDAY, Aug. 1, at 10 A. M. For freight or passage apply to F. ALEXANDRE & SONS, No. 44 Beaver-st.

FOR CHARLESTON, S. C., THE FLORIDA PORTS AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTHWEST.—REGULAR LINE.—The A 1 fast and reliable steamship MONTEREY, C. RYDER, Commander, will sail on WEDNESDAY, July 22, at 3 P. M. from Pier No. 14 East River, foot of Wall-st. Through bills of lading to all points South and Southwest. Agents in Charleston, RAVENEL & CO., forward all goods free of commission.
ARTHUR LEARY, No. 73 William-st.
The fine steamship SARAGOSSA will sail on the following Wednesday.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU.—U. S. States passports, indispensable to travelers, issued by J. B. NONES, Passport Agent, 262 Broadway.

RAILROADS.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENTS—CHANGE OF TIME.
Leave James-slip:
8 A. M., for Greenport and all way-stations except Woodside and Willow Tree.
9:30 A. M., Northport passenger train and all way-stations except Willow Tree.
3:30 P. M., Express train for Greenport, stopping at Jamaica, Mineola, Hicksville and all stations east.
4:30 P. M., Northport passenger train and all way-stations except Willow Tree.
6 P. M., North Islip passenger train and all way-stations.
All passenger trains connect at Mineola with trains to and from Hempstead and Glen Cove.
Sunday excursion train leaves Hunter's Point at 9 A. M. for Hempstead, Glen Cove, North Islip, Northport and all way stations; arrives at Hunter's Point at 6:10 P. M. Takes effect June 11, 1868. I. D. BARTON, Superintendent.

WHITE MOUNTAINS, LAKES MEMPHRAMAGOG AND WILLOUGHBY,

(finest lake scenery in the United States,)
VIA CONNECTICUT RIVER VALLEY.
70 MILES SHORTER THAN ANY OTHER ROUTE.
Leave New-York via New-Haven Railroad at 12:15, (noon,) 3 or 8 P. M., or by New-Haven Steamer, Peck Slip, at 3:15 P. M.
On Saturdays the 12:15 train (sleeping cars attached) goes through to the Lake without stop.
Maps and particulars in Appleton's Railway Guide and Burt's Guide of Connecticut River Valley.

PEIPHER'S DAILY LINE OF TRANSPORTATION.

On and after Nov. 1, 1867, the Peipher's Daily Line will receive and transport goods and merchandise to Harrisburg and stations beyond, from the depot of the Morris and Essex Railroad Company, Pier No. 26 North River. All goods received up to 4 o'clock P. M. will be forwarded the same day. Freight taken at lowest rates and forwarded with dispatch.
Mark goods "Via Peipher Daily Line to Harrisburg, Penn." J. B. MONTGOMERY, Proprietor Peipher Line.

ERIE RAILWAY.—TRAINS LEAVE DEPOT foot of Chambers-st., Pavonia Ferry:
7:30 A. M.—Day Express for Rochester, Buffalo, Salamanca, Dunkirk and all points West and South.
8:30 A. M.—Way Train daily for Otisville and intermediate stations.
10 A. M.—Express Mail, for Buffalo, Salamanca, Dunkirk and all points West and South.
3:30 P. M.—Way Train for Middletown and intermediate stations.
4:30 P. M.—Way Express, stopping only at Sterling Junction, Turner's, and stations west of Turner's, (except Oxford,) to Newburgh, Warwick, Montgomery, Unionville and Port Jervis.
5 P. M.—Way Train for Suffern and intermediate stations.
5:30 P. M.—Night Express for Rochester, Buffalo, Salamanca, Dunkirk and all points South and West.
6 P. M.—Way Train for Suffern and intermediate stations.
6:30 P. M.—Night Express, daily, for Rochester, Buffalo, Salamanca, Dunkirk, and all points West and South. By this train sleeping coaches will run through to Cincinnati without change.
8 P. M.—Emigrant Train, daily, for the West.
Also, Way Trains for Rutherford Park, Passaic and Paterson at 6:45 and 9:15 A. M., 12 M. and 1:45, 4, 6:45 and 11 P. M. On Wednesday nights a Theatre Train at 12 o'clock for Suffern and intermediate stations.

SUNDAY TRAINS.—8:30 A. M. Way Train for Otisville; 12 M. for Paterson; 6:30 P. M. Night Express for Dunkirk, Buffalo, Rochester, Salamanca and all points West and South; 8 P. M. Emigrant and Way Train; 11 P. M. for Paterson and Port Jervis.
Express Trains run through to Salamanca, Dunkirk and Buffalo without change of coaches, and in direct connection with all Southern and Western lines.
Perfectly ventilated and luxurious sleeping coaches accompany all Night Trains.
Tickets can be obtained at the Company's offices, No. 241 Broadway; depot foot of Chambers-st., New-York; also, at Long Dock Depot, Jersey City.

An illustrated Guide to the principal suburban places on the line of the Eastern Division of this Railway has been prepared, and can be obtained at the office of the Company, free of charge, by those wishing to personally examine the region referred to, with the view of settlement.
WM. R. BARR, Gen'l Pass. Agent. H. RIDDLE, Gen'l Sup't.

HUDSON RIVER AND HARLEM RAILROADS.—On and after MONDAY, May 11, 1868, trains for Albany and Troy, connecting with Northern and Western trains, will leave New-York as follows:
8 A. M. Express train via Hudson River Railroad, 30th-st. and 10th-av., through to Buffalo, Suspension Bridge and Saratoga, without change of cars, and connecting at Troy with trains for Rutland, Burlington and the North. Drawing-room cars from New-York to Rochester, connecting with sleeping-cars for the West, via either North or South Shore Line.
11 A. M. Express train via Harlem Railroad, 26th-st. and 4th-av., connecting at Chatham with Western Railroad for Lebanon Springs, Pittsfield, &c., at Albany with Western trains, and at Troy with trains for Saratoga, Rutland, Burlington and the North.
11:30 A. M. Express train via Hudson River Railroad, connecting at Albany with trains for the West, and at Troy with trains for Rutland, Burlington and the North. Drawing room car attached to this train through to Saratoga.
3:45 P. M. Express train via Hudson River Railroad, with drawing room car attached, connecting at Albany with Western trains, and at Troy with trains for Montreal, with sleeping-car attached.
4:45 P. M. Express train via Harlem Railroad, connecting at Chatham with Western Railroad for Lebanon Springs, Pittsfield, &c.; and at Albany with Western trains. Sleeping-cars attached at Albany.
6:30 P. M. Express train via Hudson River Railroad, with sleeping-cars attached, and through to Buffalo and Suspension Bridge without change of cars. Also sleeping-car every day, excepting Saturdays, attached from New-York through to Ogdensburgh without change, via Rome, W. and O. Railroad. Connection for Troy will be made at East Albany. This train will run on Sundays.
11 P. M. train via Hudson River Railroad, with sleeping-cars attached, connecting at Albany with early trains for Buffalo and Suspension Bridge, and at Troy with trains for Saratoga and points North. Drawing-room cars attached at Albany.
A Sunday train will be run via Hudson River Railroad from New-York to Poughkeepsie and intermediate stations, leaving New-York at 9 A. M. Returning, leave Poughkeepsie at 3 P. M., arriving in New-York at 6:40.
Also, a Sunday train via Harlem Railroad, leaving 42d-st. at 9 A. M. and arriving at Millerton at 3:40 P. M. Returning, leave Millerton at 4:30 P. M., arriving at New-York at 12 M.
WM. H. VANDERBILT, Vice-President.

RARITAN AND DELAWARE BAY Railroad for LONG BRANCH, Toms River, Manchester, Bricksburg, Red Bank, &c., from Pier No. 30, foot Chambers-st.
Daily (Sundays excepted) at 9 A. M. and 4:10 P. M., by the favorite steamers JESSE HOYT and NEVERSINK.
Touching at Pier No. 4, for passengers only, at 4:20 P. M. Returning leaves Long Branch at 7:30 A. M. and 3 P. M. Toms River at 5:40 A. M. and 1:40 P. M. Arriving in New-York at 9:20 A. M. and 5:25 P. M.
Commutation tickets, one month, $17 50; two months, $30; three months, $38.
W. S. SNEDEN & CO., Lessees.

NORTHERN RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY—Trains leave Jersey City for Piermont at 5:15 and 9:25 A. M.; 1:22, 4:22, 5:32 and 6:52 P. M. The 5:15 freight and 1:22, 4:22 and 5:32 P. M. passenger run through to Monsey. THOS. W. DEMAREST, Supt.

MARBLE MANTELS.

THE PENRHYN SLATE COMPANY,

Manufacturers of
MARBLEIZED SLATE MANTELS,
BILLIARD TABLE BEDS,
PLUMBERS' SLABS.
Cisterns, Baths, Sinks and shelving of all kinds.
MARBLEIZED SLABS
for piers, tables, bureaus, what-nots, &c.
Wainscoting and paneling for rooms and halls. Every description of slate work made to order. The trade supplied on favorable terms.
ELEAZER JONES, Manager, Middle Granville, N. Y.
Warehouse and Show Rooms, No. 40 West 18th-st., New-York.

MARBLE MANTELS.—THE BEST PLACE in the City to purchase Marble Mantels, of the latest designs, at very low prices, is at A. KLABER'S Marble Works, Nos. 134 and 136 East 18th-st., near 3d-av., N. Y. Mantels put up in the country. Cut this out.

MARBELIZED SLATE MANTELS—Half the price of marble. Send for a circular. T. B. STEWART, 605 6th-av., bet. 35th and 36th sts.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

FOR SALE—ONE OF THE OLDEST WHOLESALE drug houses in the City; a rare chance for young men acquainted with the wholesale drug business; terms easy; applications from agents disregarded; none but principals, over true signatures, need apply. Address L. S., Box No. 132 *Times* Office

STEAMBOATS.

THE BRISTOL LINE.

FOR BOSTON,
from Pier No. 40, North River, foot of Canal-st., at 5 o'clock P. M.
TRAVELING AT HALF-PRICE.
In the Grandest Boats in the world.
TO BOSTON....$1 00
Meals 50 cents.
Accommodations for 1,200 passengers.
These boats leave an hour later, and arrive in Boston ahead of all other lines.
A CHEAP AND CHARMING EXCURSION.
A. L. ANDERSON, General Manager.
M. R. SIMONS, Agent.

STONINGTON LINE.

GREAT REDUCTION IN FARE.
To Boston, first class....$1 00
To Providence, first class....50
The new and elegant Side-wheel Steamers STONINGTON and NARRAGANSETT,
Capt. WM. M. JONES. Capt. GEO. B. HULL.
From Pier No. 33, foot of Jay-st., North River, at 5 P. M.,
And foot of 19th-st., East River, at 6 P. M., daily.
Steamboat Express Train leaves Stonington at 3:30, reaches Providence at 5:15, and Boston at 6:50 A. M., in ample time for all the Eastern trains.
Up-town passengers, by taking the boat at 19th-st., East River, have one and a half hours longer at their homes, and avoid the crowded streets in the lower part of the City.
Passengers from down town, taking Avenue A or Avenue B cars, from the Astor House, or the South and 34th-st. cars, will be landed within two blocks of this Pier. The Steamers will also stop at this Pier in the morning, on the down trip, to land such passengers as desire it.
Tickets sold and state-rooms secured at the principal hotels, at No. 2 Astor House, and at Dodd's Express office, No. 944 Broadway. D. S. BABCOCK, President Stonington Steamboat Company.

CONEY ISLAND FERRY.

NORTH AND EAST RIVER LINES.
The NORWALK leaves Christopher-st., North River, at 9:20, 12:20 and 3:20; Warren-st. at 9:40, 12:40 and 3:40; Pier No. 4 North River, foot of Morris-st., at 10, 1 and 4 o'clock.
The CHICOPEE leaves North 8th-st., Williamsburg, at 8 o'clock, Broome-st., East River, at 8:20, 11:20, 2:20. Peck-slip at 8:40; 11:40, 2:40. Fulton Ferry, Brooklyn, at 9:12 and 3 o'clock.

FOR BOSTON, VIA NEWPORT AND FALL RIVER.

GREAT REDUCTION OF FARES BY THE OLD FALL RIVER LINE, BETWEEN NEW-YORK and BOSTON, NEWPORT, FALL RIVER, TAUNTON, NEW-BEDFORD, and CAPE COD TOWNS and NANTUCKET.
Fare to Boston (Cabin)....$1 00
Other places in proportion. Fare always as low as by any other regular line.
One of the Magnificent Steamboats, NEWPORT, or OLD COLONY,
Leaves Pier No. 28 North River, foot of Murray-st., at 5 P. M. daily, Sundays excepted.
By this route passengers can take train from Newport at 4 A. M., and arrive in Boston at 6:10 A. M., in time to connect with all Northern and Eastern trains; or rest undisturbed, breakfast on board, and take 7:45 A. M. train, and arrive in Boston at early business hours.
E. LITTLEFIELD, Agent,
NEW-YORK, April 9, 1868. No. 72 Broadway, N. Y.

CHANGE OF TIME.

Albany Day Line Steamboats, C. VIBBARD and DANIEL DREW. On and after Monday, July 13, the day line boats will leave Desbrosses-st. at 7:30 A. M., and at 34th-st. at 7:45 A. M., arriving at Albany in time to connect with trains on the Rensselaer and Saratoga New-York Central and Susquehanna Railroads.

FOR ALBANY AND TROY.—FARE $1 50, being $1 75 cheaper than by rail, and 75 cents cheaper than by any other line. The elegant steamers VANDERBILT and CONNECTICUT leave Pier No. 44 North River, north of Spring-st., EVERY EVENING, at 6 o'clock, and foot of 34th-st. at 6:30 o'clock, connecting with New-York Central Railroad for Buffalo and all points West, and with Rensselaer and Saratoga and Lake Champlain steamers for Montreal, Lake George, Saratoga and all stations. Also with rail for North Adams, Burlington and points East. Fare, Saturdays and Sunday, $1. Returning, leaves Troy at 6 and Albany at 8 o'clock P. M. State rooms secured at office, No. 358 West-st.

DAY LINE FOR ALBANY AND TROY.—The steamboats C. VIBBARD and DANIEL DREW will leave alternately from Desbrosses-st. at 7:30 A. M. and 34th-st. at 7:45 A. M.; landing at West Point, Cornwall, Newburg, Poughkeepsie, Rhinebeck, Tivoli, Catskill and Hudson; connecting at Albany with 5:20 train to Saratoga and all points North; 6 P. M. train on New-York Central and Susquehanna Railroads. The steamboat SENECA transfers passengers to Troy on arrival at Albany without charge.

SHREWSBURY AND LONG BRANCH.—The SEA BIRD, Capt. H. B. PARKER, will leave pier foot of Chambers-st., North River, as follows:

LEAVE NEW-YORK.	LEAVE RED BANK.
Monday, 20th, 3:30 P. M.	Monday, 20th, 7 A. M.
Tuesday, 21st, 4 P. M.	Tuesday, 21st, 7 A. M.
Thursday, 23d, 7 A. M.	Wednesday, 22d, 7 A. M.
Friday, 24th, 7 A. M.	Thursday, 23d, 10:30 A. M.
Saturday, 25th, 11 A. M.	Friday, 24th, 11 A. M.
	Saturday, 25th, 6:30 P. M.

FOR SHREWSBURY, LONG BRANCH AND RED BANK.—The steamer HELEN, Capt. JAMES THROCKMORTON, leaves foot of Chambers-st., every Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday and Friday, at 8½ A. M.; Saturday at 2 P. M. Leaves Red Bank daily at 3 P. M., Saturday and Sunday excepted.

PEOPLE'S LINE FOR ALBANY.—STEAMERS ST. JOHN and DREW—One of these magnificent steamers leaves Pier No. 41 North River, near foot of Canal-st., every evening, (Sundays excepted,) at 6 o'clock. Passengers desiring the comforts and luxuries of a first-class hotel can have their wishes gratified on these steamers, and arrive in Albany in ample time for railroad trains North and West. Freight taken at reduced rates.

FARE TWENTY-FIVE CENTS.—AFTERNOON boat for Yonkers, Hastings, Irvington, Nyack, Sing Sing and Haverstraw. The steamer THOMAS COLLYER leaves the pier foot of Warren-st. every afternoon 3:40; 34th-st., 3:55, (Sundays excepted.) Returning, leaves Haverstraw every morning at 6:15; landing at Sing Sing, 6:50; Nyack, 7:20; Irvington, 7:50; Hastings, 8:05; Yonkers, 8:20; arriving at 34th-st. at 9:10. Fare to Nyack, 20c.; fare to Yonkers, 15c.

1868.—D. D. & T. SMITH STEAMBOAT Line from foot Harrison-st. EVERY AFTERNOON, (Sundays excepted,) for Carmansville, Yonkers, Hastings, Dobb's Ferry, Tarrytown, Sing Sing, Nyack, Rockland Lake, Haverstraw, Grassy Point, Verplanck's and Peekskill, landing at 34th-st. pier. For hours of leaving see poster. Office on pier. E. LANE, Agent.

FOR GLEN COVE, LANDING AT WHITESTONE, Bayles' Dock, Great Neck, Sands' Point, Mott's Dock, Glenwood and Roslyn. On and after SATURDAY, June 13, the new and elegant steamboat SEAWANHAKA, CHAS. POST, Master, leaves Pier No. 24 East River, (Peck-slip,) daily, Sundays excepted, at 4 P. M., for the above-named places.

FOR SAUGERTIES, LANDING AT TIVOLI.—The steamer ANSONIA, Capt. OSTERHOUDT, will leave from the foot of Franklin street every WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY at 5 P. M. Returning leaves Saugerties every TUESDAY and FRIDAY at same hour.

LLOYD'S DOCK (HUNTINGTON,) OYSTER Bay (E. Norwich,) and Northport. The steamboat D. R. MARTIN, Capt. S. E. UNDERHILL, leaves Pier No. 34 East River, (Catharine-st.,) daily, at 4 P. M., and foot of 37th-st., East River, at 4:10 P. M.

FOR NEWBURGH, WEST POINT, Poughkeepsie, Rondout and Kingston, landing at Cozzens' Dock, Cornwall, New-Hamburgh and Milton. THE STEAMER MARY POWELL leaves Desbrosses-st. every afternoon at 3:30 o'clock.

FOR ORIENT, GREENPORT AND SAG HARBOR—Steamer ESCORT, Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays, from Pier No. 26, (Peck-slip,) East River, at 5 P. M. I. S. TUTHILL, No. 156 South-st.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD, &c.—Fare $1. Steamers leave Peck-slip for New-Haven at 3:15 and 11 P. M., connecting with railroad

LEGAL NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT.

In the matter of the application of the Commissioners of the Central Park, for and in behalf of the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of New-York, relative to the opening of certain new Avenues, Roads and Public Places or Parks, as laid out by the Commissioners of the Central Park, in the City of New-York.

The Commissioners of the Central Park, in the name and in behalf of the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of New-York, pursuant to the act of the Legislature of the people of the State of New-York, entitled—"An act relative to the powers and duties of the Commissioners of the Central Park," passed April 4, 1866, and of the act entitled—"An act to enable the Commissioners of the Central Park to make further improvements in the City of New-York," passed April 13, 1866; and of the act entitled—"An act to alter the map or plan of certain portions of the City of New-York, and for the laying out and improvement of the same," passed April 24, 1867; hereby give notice that they intend to apply to the Supreme Court, in the First Judicial District of the State of New-York, at a Special Term of said Court, to be held at the City Hall, in the City of New-York, on Friday, the 31st day of July, 1868, at the opening of the Court on that day, or as soon thereafter as counsel can be heard, for the appointment of Commissioners of Estimate and Assessment in the above entitled matter. That the nature and extent of the improvement hereby intended is the opening of a new avenue eighty feet in width, between the Eighth-avenue and Ninth-avenue, and running from One Hundredth-street to the intersection of the Avenue St. Nicholas and Manhattan-street.

Also a new avenue running diagonally from the new avenue last mentioned, from or near One Hundred and Thirteenth-street to the Ninth-avenue, at One Hundred and Sixteenth-street.

Also a new avenue between Ninth and Tenth avenues, running from One Hundred and Tenth-street to One Hundred and Twenty-second-street.

Also a public place or park between One Hundred and Tenth-street and One Hundred and Twenty-third-street, and intermediate the three new avenues before-mentioned, the Ninth-avenue and the Tenth-avenue.

Also a public place, being a triangle formed by the intersections of One Hundred and Fourteenth-street and the first-named two of the above-mentioned new avenues.

Also a public place, being a quadrilateral formed by the intersection of the Avenue St. Nicholas, One Hundred and Twenty-third-street and the first-named of the above-mentioned new avenues, as laid out by the Commissioners of the Central Park in the City of New-York.—Dated New-York, July 7, 1868.
RICHARD O'GORMAN,
Counsel to the Corporation.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

BOARDING.—SEPARATE APARTMENTS, modern improvements, exclusive attendance and home attention, with regular and experienced medical care, may be secured by a respectable lady during anticipated illness, in a small private family. Apply at No. 247 (old No. 171) East 35th-st.

A YOUNG GENTLEMAN WISHES GOOD plain board in the upper part of Harlem, within convenient distance of the cars and steamboat. Address, stating location and terms, C. C., Box No. 108 *Times* Office.

NO. 50 WEST 12TH-ST. HAVING CHANGED hands, has been painted, papered and put in complete order. Handsomely furnished rooms, with first-class board, for families and gentlemen, may now be secured. References exchanged.

NO. 186 2D-AV.—TO LET—TWO FRONT rooms, also, two back, all newly fitted up, with board or without, to single gentlemen or gentlemen and their wives; terms moderate. Apply as above, near 12th-st.

NO. 34 CLINTON-PLACE.—THIS HOUSE has just been thoroughly renovated, and is in perfect order; suites and single rooms, with first-class board, can now be had; reference required.

NO. 20 WEST 16TH-ST.—A CHOICE OF handsome rooms, with board, low for the Summer.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

A DESIRABLE OPPORTUNITY FOR INVESTMENT.—Foreclosure sale of 13 acres of excellent land, within ten minutes' walk from Piermont depot, Northern Railroad of New-Jersey, together with a well-built brick house, with frame wing; water abundant; the ground is high and undulating, situated in a select neighborhood, noted for pure dry air and beautiful scenery, commanding a fine view of the Hudson; distant only half a mile from schools, church and stores, and being very convenient to the City, will be found unexceptionable, either for a gentleman's Summer residence or for division into building sites. Sale will take place at the Court-house in Clarkstown, Rockland County, on FRIDAY, July 24, at 10 o'clock A. M. For inspection of maps and other particulars apply to J. H. V. ARNOLD, No. 7 Beekman-st., New-York.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—AT SING SING, A new, modern-built mansion house with every convenience for a genteel family; house 40x30, extension 18x22, containing 16 rooms and laundry; cellar under the whole building; bath and water closet, hot and cold water; tank in the house, large cistern, fine well of water; gas pipes in the house; also carriage house 37x24 in good order. It is one of the best positions in the village, overlooking the river and country. Apply to JOHN CHADEAYNE, Sing Sing, N. Y.

SOUTH ORANGE, N. J.—HANDSOME COUNTRY residence for sale.—New frame French-roof house, 35x37; all modern improvements; verandahs, 35x7, front and rear; three acres of land; barn and outbuildings; well 60 feet through rock; extensive view; one hour from New-York. Apply to LEMUEL FREEMAN, on the premises, or to BLACKWELL & SMITH, No. 243 Broadway.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—AT SING SING, A desirable residence, pleasantly located; house contains nineteen rooms; abundance of fruit; commanding good view of river; possession immediately. For particulars apply to A. W. W. MILLER, No. 675 Broadway, or Mrs. SOFIELD, Waller-av., Sing Sing.

ORANGE, N. J.—VILLAS, VILLA SITES AND farms, a great variety, beautifully situated, one hour from New-York, for sale low. Also, country seats and houses to let for the season, or year, by BLACKWELL & SMITH, No. 243 Broadway, New-York, 9 to 11 A. M.; Orange, corner Main and Cone sts., 1 to 5 P. M.

WESTFIELD, N. J.—CENTRAL R. R.—$10,000. For sale or to let, house and lot; house new, 11 rooms, besides bath and clothes room; lot 100x300. Terms easy. Inquire of H. S. EDGAR, with Robert Mead, No. 93 Wall-st., or at the station, Westfield.

FOR SALE—LOT NO. 28, 11 ON WILLIAM-ST., near West-st., in Newark, N. J. Inquire at No. 421½ Broadway, in the cigar store.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

MADISON-AV. LOTS FOR SALE—25 FEET north of 67th-st., on east side of Madison-av.; and one lot 25 feet north of 67th-st., on west side of Madison-av. PHELPS, FALLON & CO., No. 5½ Pine-st.

WEST 39TH-ST.—NEAR 5TH-AV.—FURNISHED house for sale; superior house and furniture, with immediate possession. PHELPS, FALLON & CO., No. 5½ Pine-st.

SMALL HOUSE AND TWO LOTS FOR sale, south side of 130th-st., 80 feet east of 4th-av., now occupied by Mr. Gilmore. P. N. SPOFFORD, No. 29 Broadway.

EIGHTH-AV.—FOR SALE, TWO LOTS EAST side of 8th-av., between 129th and 130th sts., fifty feet north of 129th-st. Apply at No. 5 Beekman-st., Room No. 8, first floor.

WEST 45TH-ST., NEAR 5TH-AV.—Furnished house for sale, in perfect order, with immediate possession. PHELPS, FALLON & CO., No. 5½ Pine-st.

DWELLINGS TO LET.

TAMMANY HALL.—THE FIVE-STORY brown-stone house, No. 140 East 14th-st., opposite Tammany Hall, having been thoroughly overhauled, frescoed, papered and painted throughout, is offered to be leased; gas and bells in every room; is well adapted for a respectable boarding house. For permits to see the premises apply to MULLER, WILKINS & CO., No. 7 Pine-st.

TO LET—FURNISHED, A COUNTRY RESIDENCE on Staten Island, one mile from Vanderbilt Landing on the Richmond road; beautifully situated with a very fine view and handsome grounds in perfect order; ice-house filled; carriage and horse, cow, poultry, &c.; can be seen and possession given at any time. Inquire at first toll gate on the Richmond road, or at No. 124 5th-av., before 12 M., or between 2 and 3 o'clock.

TO LET—TO A SMALL, RESPECTABLE family, part of a house in East Baltic-st., a few doors from Court-st., and within ten or fifteen minutes walk of the principal ferries. Gas, hot and cold water, and bath in house; Greenwood and Coney Island cars pass at either end of block; rent moderate. Apply to M. HENNESSY, No. 3 East Baltic-st.

STORES, &C., TO LET.

OFFICES TO LET IN TIMES BUILDING.

Nos. 38, 39, and 40 Park-row.
On second, third and fourth stories. They are large, spacious, and splendidly lighted from front and rear. The building is thoroughly fire proof, thereby saving all charges of insurance and hazards incident to fire.
Inquire of GEO. JONES, *Times Office.*

TO LET IN BROOKLYN—A TREMENDOUS store, situated in the best location on Fulton-st., two large show windows, 80 feet deep, 27 feet front; occupants now doing a heavy business. Lease, fixtures and good-will for sale. The store is placed in the market solely on account of the firm dissolving. Apply to WYCKOFF & LITTLE, No. 151 Montague-st., Brooklyn, or to C. C. WAYLAND, No. 163 Fulton-st., near Broadway, New-York.

SUMMER RESORTS.

WADAWANUCK HOUSE,

STONINGTON, CONN.
This location possesses the advantages of bathing, fishing, sailing and beautiful drives, and is accessible by Shore Line Railroad, and by steamers.
Address T. M. MASON, Stonington.

TAPPAAN ZEE HOUSE,

NYACK, ON HUDSON.
A few gentlemen can be accommodated with pleasant rooms. Address L. D. MANSFIELD.

"DIXON HOUSE."

WESTERLY, R. I.

This large, new and elegant Hotel, just completed and furnished throughout in the most thorough manner as a strictly first-class House in every particular, was opened on Thursday, the 18th day of June. Its situation in the pleasant town of Westerly, on the Pawcatuck River, and Shore Line Railroad connecting by small steamer or carriages in forty minutes with "Watch Hill," one of the finest seashore watering places in the country, and it being so easily accessible by the splendid Stonington steamers, or Shore Line Railroad, and the best House between New-York and Boston, offer great inducements to visitors.
The subscriber respectfully gives notice to his friends and the public that this House is not intended as a Summer resort only, but will be kept open throughout the year. ALVIN PEAVEY, Proprietor.
WESTERLY, R. I., June 25, 1868.

THE CATSKILL MOUNTAIN HOUSE.

This favorite summer resort situated on the Catskill Mountains, State of New-York, and commanding the finest view in America, having been recently enlarged, will be open from June 10 to Oct. 1. Terms $4 50 per day, or $28 per week.
Stages connect at Catskill with all of the Hudson River Railroad Trains, and the day boats from New-York or Albany.
Also with the steamboats Thomas Powell and New-Champion, leaving Pier 35, foot of Franklin-st., New-York, daily at 5 P. M. (Saturdays at 2 P. M.)
CHARLES L. BEACH.

SODA SPRINGS HOUSE,

GREAT BARRINGTON, MASS.
This house is now open for Summer guests; large house, beautiful shades, cold, warm and shower baths; billiards, croquet and piano; stabling for horses; terms very moderate.
Send for circular and reference.
JULY 12, 1868. CHAS. E. BOTSFORD.

CARRIER'S PORTABLE FLY AND MUSQUITO NETS.

Used on any bed or crib and carried in a carpet-bag.
A very useful net during the day as a protection against flies where there are children or invalids.
Call and see them, or send for a circular.
AGENTS,
No. 56 Murray-st.

OCEAN HOUSE,

NEWPORT, R. I.,
will be opened for the reception of guests, June 29. Rooms occupied one or more weeks, a discount will be made from the transient price.
JOSEPH B. WEAVER.
NEWPORT, R. I., June 20, 1868.

"THE RUTHERFURD PARK HOTEL"

WILL BE OPENED
For the reception of guests on TUESDAY, the 21st inst., new and newly and elegantly furnished on the banks of the beautiful Passaic, and only 9 miles or 45 minutes from City Hall, New-York. Apply at the hotel, or see plans at E. S. & J. TORREY'S, No. 72 Maiden-lane, New-York. ISAAC HERBERT, Proprietor.

DUNBARTON HOUSE, LONG BRANCH, N. J., is now open for boarders; it is desirably situated a short distance from the beach, well shaded, retired, and every way calculated for private families, without the noise and bustle of a large hotel; stage is at Branchport on arrival of afternoon train; stages also run to the beach; terms moderate. Apply to M. DOWNS, No. 76 5th-av., or at Long Branch.

MONTCLAIR, N. J.

A very desirable residence will be rented and all supplies furnished, (until Oct. 1;) all City conveniences; fine stable and good garden. To a good party the rate will be low. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

HOTEL, BOARDING HOUSE AND RESTAURANT proprietors will find it for their interest to buy their silver-plated ware, and to have their replating and repairs done at the LUCIUS HART MANUFACTURING CO., Nos. 4 and 6 Burling-slip, foot of John-st., New-York.

UTICA, N. Y.—NEW AND ELEGANT HOTEL opens July 13, Butterfield House; superb accommodations for 200 guests; daily trains for Trenton Falls; porters at all trains; baggage free. GEO. W. PEARSON, proprietor.

PECONIC HOUSE, GREENPORT, L. I., now open. Address PECONIC HOUSE, Greenport, L. I., N. Y.

COUNTRY BOARD.

BOARDING AT WATERLOO-PLACE, on the South Shrewsbury River, in full view of the ocean, near steamboat landing and Rumsom Station of the Long Branch and Sea Shore Railroad; sea or river bathing; terms reasonable. Address S. P. WYCKOFF, Waterloo-place, near Port Washington, Monmouth County, N. J.

BOARD CAN BE OBTAINED IN A private family at Fairfield, Conn.; distance, 50 miles from New-York, *via* New-York and New-Haven Railroad, for gentlemen and wives or a family of five or six; good house and accommodations. Apply to J. C. WATERS, No. 14 John-st.

COUNTRY BOARD.—THE UNDERSIGNED can furnish good rooms and board at reasonable prices. Address W. J. LAWSON, Monticello, Sullivan County, N. Y.; refers to S. W. Gillespie, No. 106 Front-st., New-York.

DESIRABLE ACCOMMODATIONS CAN be procured for the Summer at a pleasantly located country residence, two miles from West Park, on the Hudson. Address H. E., town of Esopus, Ulster County, N. Y.

A FEW BOARDERS TAKEN IN LAFAYETTE, N. J. References exchanged. Address S. S., Box No. 89, Bergen, N. J.

AUCTION SALES.

A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO., Auctioneers.
TUESDAY, JULY 21,
At 12½ o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom.
Executor's Sale of Stocks,
belonging to the Estate of
Mrs. Sarah Talman, deceased.

	Par value.
20 shares Merchants' Exchange National Bank	$50 each
203 shares Bank of New-York National Banking Association	100 each
96 shares National Bank of Commerce	100 each
57 shares Bank of America	100 each
20 shares National Bank of the Commonwealth	100 each
38 shares City National Bank of New-York	100 each
100 shares Phoenix National Bank of the City of New-York	20 each
80 shares Park National Bank	100 each
30 shares Importers' and Traders' National Bank	100 each
40 shares Marine National Bank	50 each
26 shares Metropolitan National Bank	100 each
29 shares National Bank of the State of New-York	100 each
65 shares Shoe and Leather National Bank	100 each
40 shares Grocers' National Bank	50 each
120 shares Peoples' National Bank	25 each
10 shares New-York County National Bank	100 each
33 shares Continental National Bank	100 each
20 shares Corn Exchange Bank	100 each
26 shares National Bank of North America	100 each
26 shares Nassau Bank	100 each
20 shares North River Bank	50 each
60 shares American Exchange National Bank	100 each
10 shares Atlantic National Bank, City of New-York	75 each
15 shares First National Bank, City of Brooklyn	100 each
100 shares Fourth National Bank, City of New-York	100 each
16 shares National Mechanics' Banking Association	50 each
40 shares Washington Insurance Company of the City of New-York	50 each
160 shares Harlem Gas-light Company	50 each
10 shares New-York Central Railroad Company	100 each
20 shares 6th-av. Railroad Company	100 each
23 shares 8th-av. Railroad Company	100 each

By order of
EDWARD DeWITT, Executor.

WILL BE SOLD ON THURSDAY, JULY 30,
By order of Hon. EDWARD JORDAN, Solicitor of the Treasury, the Iron Steamer VIRGIN.
Clyde-built; length, 216 ft.; breadth, 24 ft. 5 in.; depth of hold, 10 ft. 9 in.; tonnage, 441 84-100; engines double oscillating.
For further particulars inquire at the Revenue Cutter office, Custom House.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT under and by virtue of a certain instrument of indenture, dated the sixth day of February, in the year one thousand eight hundred and forty-nine, made and entered into between EDWARD K. COLLINS, JAMES BROWN, ELISHA RIGGS, WILLIAM S. WETMORE and STEWART BROWN, of the first part; PROSPER M. WETMORE, of the second part, and the United States of America, by JOHN Y. MASON, Secretary of the Navy of the United States, of the third part, and for the purpose of obtaining repayment of the sum of one hundred and fifteen thousand and five hundred dollars, being the amount of the outstanding balance of advance due, unpaid and unrefunded to the United States, with interest thereon from the twentieth day of February, in the year one thousand eight hundred and fifty-eight, will on the first day of November, in the year one thousand eight hundred and fifty-eight, at 12 o'clock at noon, sell at the Merchants' Exchange, in the City of New-York, at public auction, for cash, the steamship *Atlantic*, her tackle, apparel, &c.
PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.
NEW-YORK, April 19, 1858.
The above sale having been postponed from time to time to this date, it is hereby again postponed until THURSDAY, October 20, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-four, at the Merchants' Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the City of New-York, at twelve o'clock at noon.
PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.
NEW-YORK, May 31, 1864.
The above sale is postponed till WEDNESDAY, November thirty, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-four, at the same hour and place.
PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.
NEW-YORK, October 20, 1864.
The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, January twenty-six, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five, at the same hour and place.
PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.
NEW-YORK, November 30, 1864.
The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, March twenty-three, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five, at the same hour and place.
PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.
NEW-YORK, January 26, 1865.
The above sale is postponed till WEDNESDAY, April twenty-six, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five, at the same hour and place.
PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.
NEW-YORK, March 23, 1865.
The above sale is postponed till WEDNESDAY, May twenty-four, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five, at the same hour and place.
PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.
NEW-YORK, April 26, 1865.
The above sale is postponed till WEDNESDAY, June twenty-eight, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five, at the same hour and place.
PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.
NEW-YORK, May 24, 1865.
The above sale is postponed till WEDNESDAY, August twenty-three, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five, at the same hour and place.
PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.
NEW-YORK, June 28, 1865.
The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, October twenty-six, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five, at the same hour and place.
PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.
NEW-YORK, August 23, 1865.
The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, December twenty-eight, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five, at the same hour and place.
PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.
NEW-YORK, October 26, 1865.
The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, March twenty-nine, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-six, at the same hour and place.
PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.
NEW-YORK, Dec. 28, 1865.
The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, May thirty-first, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-six, at the same hour and place.
PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.
NEW-YORK, March 29, 1866.
The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, July twenty-six, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-six, at the same hour and place.
PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.
NEW-YORK, May 31, 1866.
The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, October twenty-fifth, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-six, at the same hour and place.
PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.
NEW-YORK, July 26, 1866.
The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, December twenty-seventh, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-six, at the same hour and place.
PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.
NEW-YORK, Oct. 25, 1866.
The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, January thirty-first, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-seven, at the same hour and place.
PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.
NEW-YORK, Dec. 27, 1866.
The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, March twenty-eighth, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-seven, at the same hour and place.
PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 31, 1867.
The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, May thirtieth, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-seven, at the same hour and place.
PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.
NEW-YORK, March 28, 1867.
The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, August twenty-ninth, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-seven, at the same hour and place.
PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.
NEW-YORK, May 30, 1867.
The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, December twenty-sixth, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-seven, at the same time and place.
PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trusteee.
NEW-YORK, Aug. 29, 1867.
The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, March twenty-sixth, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-eight, at the same time and place.
PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.
NEW-YORK, Dec. 26, 1867.
The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, May twenty-eight, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-eight, at the same time and place.
PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.
NEW-YORK, March 26, 1868. mar26-lawtomay28
The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, July thirty, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-eight, at the same time and place.
PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.
NEW-YORK, May 28, 1868. my28-lawtojuly30

FURNITURE.

NEW FURNITURE WAREROOMS

B. L. SOLOMON & SONS,

Nos. 657 and 659 Broadway,

Desire to announce that they have added to their business a
FURNITURE DEPARTMENT,
in which they will keep the
MOST COMPLETE STOCK
to be found in the City. All goods manufactured under their immediate supervision and FULLY GUARANTIED.

With the above addition to our
UPHOLSTERY DEPARTMENT
we are now prepared to supply
CURTAINS AND FURNITURE
in keeping with each other; and our advantages in importing all our material will enable us to offer inducements in prices not to be found in other houses.
B. L. SOLOMON & SONS.

WARREN WARD & CO.,

MANUFACTURERS OF FURNITURE,
Established 1850.
Warehouses Nos. 75 and 77 Spring-st., corner of Crosby. Manufactory, No. 379 West 12th-st., extending through to No. 120 Jane-st.
Buyers of furniture are invited to examine the largest stock of fashionable furniture to be found in the City, consisting of
CHAMBER, PARLOR, LIBRARY AND DINING ROOM SUITES OF OUR OWN MANUFACTURE, AND WARRANTED IN EVERY RESPECT.
Particular attention given to the furnishing of CHURCHES, COUNTRY RESIDENCES, HOTELS, &c.

FURNITURE TAKEN ON STORAGE IN the lofts at No. 18 4th-av. CONKLINS & BAYLES.

REMOVALS.

REMOVAL NOTICE.

T. B. BLEECKER & SCHOOLEY,
Auctioneers and Real Estate Brokers, have removed from No. 25 Pine-st. to their new and commodious Auction and Real Estate Rooms, No. 31 Cortlandt-st.
CASH ADVANCED
ON CONSIGNMENTS OF GOODS
FOR SALE BY AUCTION.
Real Estate and Merchandise at auction and private sale. Houses and stores rented as usual.

MISCELLANEOUS.

HANSEL'S DOUBLE ACTION BURGLAR Proof Window Lock and Sash Holder can be put on old houses as well as new; has no spring; is a self-locker; prevents the sash from rattling, and is the cheapest good lock in use; retail price per dozen $4 80; a liberal discount allowed to builders and the trade; State and County rights for sale. J. T. & J. B. SMITH, Sole Agents, No. 54 Pine-st.

THE SCALPEL, NO. 48, CONTAINS two lectures to his private Surgical Class, on Stricture and its instant cure by the Urethrotome, by EDWARD H. DIXON, M. D. Inclose 25 cents to Box No. 3,121. Office hours from 8 to 9, 1 to 3 and 7 to 9 evening. At No. 42 5th-av.

BRAZILIAN PEBBLE SPECTACLES AND EYE GLASSES at No. 169 William-st., near Beekman.

AMUSEMENTS.

WALLACK'S.

WALLACK'S.
SEVENTH WEEK
OF
JOHN BROUGHAM'S
LOTTERY OF LIFE.
WALLACK'S.

WALLACK'S.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.

WM. WHEATLEY....Lessee and Manager
BATEMAN'S
WORLD-RENOWNED OPERA BOUFFE.
Mr. H. L. BATEMAN has the honor to announce the second season of Opera Bouffe in America, commencing MONDAY EVENING, July 20.
FIRST TIME IN AMERICA OF
OFFENBACH'S
BARBE BLEUE
(Bluebeard.)
OPERA BOUFFE IN FOUR ACTS.

MLLE. IRMA	as	BOULOTTE
MLLE. LAMBELE	as	PRINCESS HERMIA
MLLE. DUCLOS	as	QUEEN CLEMENTINE
MR. AUJAC	as	BARBE BLEUE
MR. DARDIGNAC	as	PRINCE SAPHIR
MR. LAGRIFFOUL	as	COUNT OSCAR
MR. DUCHESNE	as	POPOLANI
MR. FRANCIS	as	KING BOBECHE
MR. EDGARD	as	ALVAREZ

ENTIRELY NEW PARISIAN COSTUMES.
SPLENDID NEW SCENERY.
GRAND CHORUS OF SIXTY VOICES.
FULL ORCHESTRA OF TALENTED MUSICIANS.
JARRETT & PALMER'S PARISIAN BALLET TROUPE.
Reserved seats for sale at the Box Office, Niblo's Garden, and Schirmer's music store, No. 701 Broadway.

EXCURSIONS.

GRAND WEEKLY EXCURSION TO THE FISHING BANKS.—The favorite Sea Steamer WALTER BRETT, Capt. C. W. BRUNDAGE, will leave Pier No. 29, foot of Warren-st., every FRIDAY during the fishing season, commencing FRIDAY, July 17, 1868, at 8 o'clock A. M. Returning, will leave the Banks at 2 o'clock P. M. Refreshments, Bait, Hooks and Lines for sale on board.
N. B.—No intoxicating drink allowed sold on this steamer. WALTER BRETT & CO.

FOR EXCURSION AND PICNIC PARTIES.—Steamboat GEORGE WASHINGTON, Dudley's Grove, Myers' Grove and Alderney Park; barges WALTER SANDS, WILLIAM MYERS, BASKET and CROMWELL, with steamboats of all kinds. Apply at the office of J. & E. MYERS, on board of barge, foot of Morton-st.

DAILY EXCURSIONS TO GLEN COVE and Roslyn, landing at Whitestone, Baylis Dock, Great Neck, Sands Point, Motts Dock and Glen Wood. On and after MONDAY, June 15, the steamer ARROWSMITH, Capt. MUTLIE, will leave Pier No. 24 East River, every morning, at 9½, for the above landings. Returning, will leave Roslyn at 3½ P. M.

PLEASANT EXCURSION TO NORTHPORT CAMP MEETING GROUNDS.—The splendid steamer JOHN ROMER will leave at the foot of Barclay-st., commencing WEDNESDAY, July 22, at 6:50 A. M.; Catharine-st., 7:15; 34th-st., 7:30. Returning, will leave Northport at 4:45. Tickets 60 cents each way.

EXCURSIONS TO KEYPORT.—The steamer HOLMDEL leaves the short pier, No. 26 Barclay-st., daily, at 1 o'clock P. M., and return the same evening at 7 P. M., except Saturday and Sunday.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

CORPORATION NOTICE.

Public notice is hereby given to the owner or owners, occupant or occupants, of all houses and lots, improved or unimproved lands, affected thereby, that the following assessments have been completed and are lodged in the office of the Board of Assessors for examination by all persons interested, viz:
1. For regulating, grading, setting curb and gutter and flagging the sidewalks a space four feet wide in Ninety-second-street, from Fourth to Fifth avenues.
2. For building a sewer in Fifty-seventh-street, between Third-avenue and the East River, with branches in Avenue A and in Fifty-eighth-street.
3. For paving with trap block Forty-seventh-street, from Eleventh-avenue to the Hudson River.
4. For building sewers in Sixtieth, Sixty-first and Sixty-second streets, between Fourth and Fifth avenues, with branches in Fifth-avenue.
5. For regulating, grading, setting curb and gutter stones and flagging sidewalks a space four feet wide in One Hundred and Twenty-second-street, from Second-avenue to the Harlem River.

The limits embraced by such assessment include all the several houses and lots of ground, vacant lots, pieces and parcels of land, situated on
1. Both sides of Ninety-second-street, from Fourth to Fifth avenues, to the extent of half the block either way on said avenues.
2. Both sides of Fifty-seventh-street, between Second and Third avenues, and First-avenue and the East River; also, both sides of Fifty-eighth-street, between First-avenue and Avenue A; also, both sides of Avenue A and the east side of First-avenue, from Fifty-seventh-street to a point half way between Fifty-eighth and Fifty-ninth streets.
3. Both sides of Forty-seventh-street, between Eleventh-avenue and the Hudson River, to the extent of half the block either way on the west side of Eleventh-avenue.
4. Both sides of Sixtieth, Sixty-first and Sixty-second streets, between Fourth and Fifth avenues; also the south side of Sixty-third-street, between Madison and Fifth avenues, and the east side of Fifth-avenue, from Fifty-ninth to Sixty-third streets.
5. Both sides of One Hundred and Twenty-second-street, between Second-avenue and the Harlem River, to the extent of half the block either way on the intersecting avenues.

All persons whose interests are affected by the above-named assessments, and who are opposed to the same, or either of them, are requested to present their objections in writing to Jacob F. Oakley, Chairman of the Board of Assessors, at their office, No. 32 Chambers-street, basement new Court-House, within thirty days from the date of this notice.
JACOB F. OAKLEY,
JOHN D. OTTIWELL, } Board of Assessors.
ISAAC O. HUNT,
OFFICE BOARD OF ASSESSORS,
NEW COURT-HOUSE, July 11, 1868.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS—QUARANTINE BOARDING STATION.—The Board of Commissioners, constituted by the act entitled "An act in relation to Quarantine in the Port of New-York, and providing for the construction of the Permanent Quarantine Establishment," passed April 21, 1866, hereby invites sealed proposals for the erection of an exterior wall and foundation on West Bank, in the Lower Bay of New-York, on which to erect buildings and appurtenances for use as a landing and boarding station, and for the reception and detention of passengers under quarantine, pursuant to chapter 717 of the Laws of 1868, according to plans and specifications therefor, now open to inspection at the office of the Board, No. 38 Pine-st., Room No. 7. Such proposals will be received at said office until the tenth (10th) day of August next, at three (3) o'clock P. M., when they will be publicly opened. The amount of security required, and the form of contract to be entered into, can be ascertained at said office, where blank forms of proposals can be obtained; none others will be considered. The Board will reserve the right to reject any bid or proposal which it does not deem for the interest of the State to accept. WILLIAM A. COBB, President.
H. W. JOHNSON, Secretary and Counsel.
NEW-YORK, July 17, 1868.

OFFICE OF COLLECTOR OF INTERNAL REVENUE, 32D DISTRICT OF THE STATE OF NEW-YORK, NO. 83 CEDAR-ST., comprising the 1st, 2d and 4th Wards of the City of New-York.—Annual tax notice.—Notice is hereby given that the annual list of taxes assessed in the above Collection District, for the year beginning May 1, 1868, has been received from the Assessor, and that the duties, taxes and licenses therein specified have become due and payable. The undersigned will attend personally, or by deputy, at his office, No. 83 Cedar-st., near Broadway, daily, (Sundays excepted,) commencing on the 1st day of July ensuing, and ending on the 1st day of August, for the receipt of said duties, taxes, &c. Office hours from 10 o'clock A. M. to 3 P. M. The taxes included in the annual list are upon plate, carriages, yachts, billiard tables, piano-fortes, gold watches, licenses, and upon incomes for the year 1867. All persons who shall neglect to pay the sums due by them respectively, according to the list aforesaid, within the time herein specified, will become liable to the penalties prescribed by the law.
SHERIDAN SHOOK, Collector.
Dated NEW-YORK, June 23, 1868

OFFICE OF COLLECTOR OF INTERNAL REVENUE—Fourth Collection District, State of New-York, comprising the Third, Fifth, Sixth and Eighth Wards of the City of New-York, No. 61 Chambers-st.—ANNUAL TAX NOTICE.—Notice is hereby given, pursuant to law, that the annual list of taxes assessed in the above Collection District, for the year beginning May 1, 1868, has been received from the Assessor, and that the duties and taxes therein specified have become due and payable. The undersigned will attend personally, or by his deputy, at his office, No. 61 Chambers-st., daily, (Sundays excepted,) commencing on the 1st day of July ensuing, and ending on the 1st day of August, for the receipt of said duties and taxes. The taxes included in the annual list are special taxes on businesses, trades and professions; and taxes on carriages, billiard-tables, gold watches, gold and silver plate, for the year ending May 1, 1869, and upon income for the year 1867. All persons who shall neglect to pay the sums due by them respectively, according to the list aforesaid, within the time hereby specified, will become liable to the penalties prescribed by law. Office hours from 9 A. M. to 3 P. M.
J. F. BAILEY, Collector.
Dated NEW-YORK, June 30, 1868.

CORPORATION NOTICE.—THE SPECIAL Committee of the Board of Aldermen, to whom was referred a resolution proposing to widen Broadway, from Seventeenth to Nineteenth-street, on the east side, to the width of the proposed Boulevard at Eighty-ninth-street, of which the widened street will be a continuation southerly, will meet in the Chamber of the Board in the City Hall on TUESDAY, twenty-first instant, at twelve o'clock, noon. Owners and occupants of property on the line of the proposed improvement, and all persons interested, are hereby notified to be present at the above time and place.
THOMAS CONNOR,
JOHN MOORE,
EUGENE WARD, } Special Committee.
JOHN HARDY,
JAMES E. COULTER,

CORPORATION NOTICE.—THE COMMITTEE on Wharves, Piers and Slips of the Board of Aldermen will meet in the Chamber of the Board in the City Hall on MONDAY next, the twentieth instant, at twelve o'clock, noon. All persons interested in the introduction of the W. H. Smith patent for the preservation of the wood in piers, under water, and also all parties interested in dock building, owners and lessees of piers, &c., are hereby notified to be present at the above-mentioned time and place without further notification.
THOMAS CONNOR,
GEORGE McGRATH, } Committee on Wharves, Piers and Slips.
MICHAEL NORTON,

THE EXECUTORS AND TRUSTEES OF the will of John R. Peters, deceased, petitioners will move July 23, 1868, at noon, in Special Term New-York Supreme Court, to be held in New-York City Hall, for an order directing that a certain award made to unknown owners by the Commissioners of Estimate and Assessment, in the matter of the application of the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of New-York, relative to the extension of Church-st., from the southerly side of Fulton-st. to Morris-st., in the City of New-York, for certain premises on the northwesterly corner of Trinity-place and Thames-st., 52 feet 3 inches on Thames-st. by 32 feet 2½ inches on Trinity-place, be paid to them, said petitioners.
FLAMEN B. CANDLER, Petitioners' Attorney.

CROTON AQUEDUCT DEPARTMENT,
NEW-YORK, July 11, 1868.
BUREAU OF WATER RENTS.—NOTICE is hereby given that 5 per cent. penalty will be added on the 1st day of August next on all unpaid water rents.
WM. H. McKINNEY, Water Register.

LOST AND FOUND.

FOUND—NEAR PIER NO. 29 NORTH RIVER, A YAWL. The owner can have the same by applying to H. S. PUGSLEY, Fishkill, on the Hudson, and paying charges.

AMUSEMENTS.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.—BEGINS AT 8.
"HUMPTY DUMPTY."
G. L. Fox's Spectacular Pantomime, (20th week.)

Delightful Marvels, Wonderful Illusions, Ceaseless Fun, Great Skating.	G. L. FOX AS CLOWN.	Matchless Dancing, Offenbach's Music, Gorgeous Scenery, Fairy Tricks.

THE GREAT DANSEUSE Mlle. SANGALLI.
Miss CARRIE and CHARLES AUSTIN
in their matchless champion Military
LIGHTNING DRILL AND BAYONET FIGHT.
HUMPTY DUMPTY MATINEES 1½ SATURDAY.

BROADWAY THEATRE—Admission 50 cents.
SEVENTH WEEK AND LAST NIGHTS OF
A FLASH OF LIGHTNING.
LAST NIGHTS OF A FLASH OF LIGHTNING.
FAREWELL FLASH OF LIGHTNING SATURDAY.
The lessee has the pleasure in announcing an engagement with the distinguished artists
MR. AND MRS. HARRY WATKINS,
who will shortly appear in a romantic drama, entitled
TRODDEN DOWN.

BRYANTS' MINSTRELS' OPERA HOUSE,
14th-st., adjoining the Academy of Music.
EUGENE'S AFRICAN BALLET TROUPE.
LOVE AMONG THE ROSES.
Joe Emmett, the great Western Dutchman; Unsworth, Eph Horn, Nelse Seymour.
Dan Bryant as Capt. Jinks.
MUCH ADO ABOUT NOTHING.
Bryants' Minstrels the great family resort.

BOWERY THEATRE.
New Burlesque of the SIEGE OF TROY, OR LA BOWERY HELENE. Screaming Pantomime of LA STATUE BLANCHE. Twenty singers; dancers and acrobats.

CENTRAL PARK GARDEN,
7th-av., between 58th and 59th sts.
THEODORE THOMAS'
POPULAR GARDEN CONCERTS.
THE GREAT SUCCESS OF THE SEASON.
THIS (MONDAY) EVENING, July 20, at 8,
SIXTY-SEVENTH GRAND CONCERT.
PROGRAMME:

1. March, "Central Park Garden"	Thomas
2. Overture, "Nabucco"	Verdi
3. Waltz, "Die Publicisten"	Strauss
4. Grand Fantasie, "Don Giovanni"	Mozart
5. Overture, "Merry Wives of Windsor"	Nicolai
6. Ave Maria	Gounod
7. Polka, "Linnet"	Bosquet
8. March Triomphale, "Schiller"	Meyerbeer
9. Overture, "Masaniello"	Auber
10. Reverie for Orchestra	Vieuxtemps
11. Waltz, "Feuilles Matinales" (Morgenblaetter)	Strauss
12. Quadrilles, "La Vie Parisienne"	Offenbach
CONDUCTOR	THEODORE THOMAS

NO POSTPONEMENT ON ACCOUNT OF THE WEATHER.
ADMISSION TWENTY-FIVE CENTS.
Private Boxes TWO DOLLARS EXTRA.
For sale at G. Schirmer's music store, 701 Broadway.
TO-MORROW (Tuesday) EVENING, July 21, at 8,
GRAND EXTRA GALA NIGHT.

MEETINGS.

THE MASTER MASONS OF THE CITY of New-York and vicinity will meet at the Mechanics' Exchange, No. 31 Liberty-st., MONDAY, July 20, at 2 P. M. By order of the Master Masons' Association.
J. T. CONOVER, President.

FINE ARTS.

HISTORICAL GROUP.
"THE COUNCIL OF WAR,"
BY JOHN RODGERS. A Statuette Group representing President Lincoln, Secretary Stanton and Gen. Grant in council. Price $25. Also,
"TAKING THE OATH,"
"SCHOOL EXAMINATION,"
"ONE MORE SHOT"
$15 each, and other subjects by same artist. These groups can be packed without extra charge, and sent to any part of the country with entire safety. For sale by W. SCHAUS, No. 749 Broadway, New-York.

MUSICAL.

THE WEBER PIANO-FORTE
is called the best instrument made by all the leading musicians of this City and elsewhere. It is pronounced by the National Piano-forte Association, after a trial in their rooms with the first manufactures of this country, eminently the *best Piano in America*, and used by the Conservatory of Music and other high music schools altogether, because of their immense power, equality, sweetness and brilliancy of tone, elastic touch and great durability. Warerooms No. 429 Broome-st., near Broadway.

"HOUSEHOLD MUSIC."—PUBLISHED this day—A new collection of popular vocal and piano-forte music in books, 40 cents each; printed on the finest toned paper from entirely new type; each number with illustrated wrapper and a full-page illustration, intended as a companion series to Boosey's MUSICAL CABINET. HOUSEHOLD MUSIC No. 1 contains fifteen household songs; No 3, thirty sacred songs; No. 4, nine piano-forte gems; No. 5, ten piano-forte gems; No 6, twenty-nine sacred piano-forte pieces. Boosey & Co.'s catalogue of cheap musical publications, with supplement, free on application. BOOSEY & CO., No. 644 Broadway.

AN EASY WAY OF PROCURING WHAT YOU WANT.—HORACE WATERS & CO., No. 481 Broadway, will dispose of a few new and second-hand pianos, melodeons and organs of five first-class makers, and take from $5 to $25 monthly until paid. Fifty new and second-hand instruments for rent, and rent applied if purchased, or for sale at bargains for cash.

A LARGE VARIETY OF FIRST-CLASS Piano-fortes, agraffe treble, finest and cheapest instrument in the City; two used a short time at half price. Apply at No. 235 East 21st-st., between 2d and 3d avs. JENNYS & SON.

WANTED—A FIRST-RATE TEACHER OF vocal music for a flourishing female school. Inquire of WM. A. POND & CO., and apply at No. 355 West 23d-st., on Tuesday, Wednesday, or Thursday, July 21, 22, 23, from 11 A. M. to 3 P. M.

UNIVERSITY CONSERVATORY OF MUSIC, No. 75 University-place, between 13th and 14th sts. Instruction on the piano, $5 per quarter; private tuition, $10; German professors.

A FINE STOCK OF NEW AND SECOND-hand pianos at bargains, for cash; also to let and sold on installments. L. P. CUMMINGS, No. 8 Union-square.

PIANOS.—25 SECOND-HAND PIANO-FORTES, of various makers, for sale at low prices by CHICKERING & SONS, No. 652 Broadway. Pianos to rent.

PROPOSALS.

IMPROVEMENT OF OGDENSBURG HARBOR, N. Y.

Sealed proposals, in duplicate, will be received at this office until 12 M. MONDAY, Aug. 10, 1868, for deepening by dredging the harbor of Ogdensburg, N. Y., so as to give twelve feet of water at the lowest stage, in the following places, viz.:
SECTION I. On the outer bar across the channel into the upper harbor, northeasterly from the lighthouse, where about 13,000 cubic yards of hard sand is estimated to require removal.
SECTION II. Between the bridge, the ferry wharf and the Rome Railroad depot, where, it is estimated, about 25,000 cubic yards of very hard "hard-pan," with gravel and small boulders, must be taken out.
All the material (which will be measured in the scows) must be dumped at least half a mile below the outer bar, in deep water, at a point to be marked.
The work must be commenced as soon as possible, and no later than Sept. 15, 1868, continued as long as possible this season, and completed by the 30th of November, 1869.
Bidders must propose for each section separately, and separate contracts will be made for each.
Bids must be made upon printed blanks, which can be procured at this office, (or similar written ones,) which must be properly filled up and signed as indicated. All the information possessed at this office will be given to bidders, *but all wishing to contract are particularly requested to examine at Ogdensburg before sending in their bids.*
C. E. BLUNT,
Lieut.-Col. Engineers and Brevet-Col. U. S. A.
U. S. ENGINEER OFFICE,
OSWEGO, N. Y., July 14, 1868.

NOTICE.—PLANS AND SPECIFICATIONS FOR the building of an iron bridge across the Passaic River, at the foot of West-st., City of Paterson, will be received at Passaic Hotel, in said city, on or before 10 o'clock A. M. of THURSDAY, July 24.
DAVID HENRY, Director.

MEDICAL.

TO MARRIED AND SINGLE LADIES.
PORTUGUESE FEMALE MONTHLY PILLS.—In all cases of stoppage or irregularity, from whatever cause, they are certain to succeed in forty-eight hours, safe and healthy. They cannot fail in any case. Price $5 a box. Dr. A. M. MAURICEAU, Professor of Diseases of Women, No. 129 Liberty-st., or sent by mail in letter envelope.
Dr. Mauriceau guarantees a safe and immediate removal of all special irregularities in females with or without medicine, at one interview.

A PHYSIOLOGICAL VIEW OF MARRIAGE—Containing nearly 300 pages and 130 fine plates and engravings of the anatomy of the sexual organs, in a state of health and disease, with a treatise on self-abuse, its deplorable consequences upon the mind and body, with the author's plan of treatment—the only rational and successful mode of cure, as shown by the report of cases treated. A truthful adviser of the married and those contemplating marriage, who entertain doubts of their physical condition. Sent, free of postage, to any address on receipt of 25 cents, in specie or postage stamps. Address Dr. LA CROIX, No. 31 Maiden-lane, Albany, N. Y.

A CERTAIN CURE FOR MARRIED ladies, with or without medicine, by Mme. RESTELL, Professor of Midwifery; over 30 years' practice. Her infallible French Female Pills, No. 1, price $1, or No. 2, specially prepared, price $5, which never fail, are safe and healthy. Sold only at her office, 1 East 52d-st., first door from 5th-av., and at Druggists 152 Greenwich-st., or sent by mail. Caution—All others are counterfeits.

DR. R. CORBETT, MEMBER OF THE N. Y. University Medical College, and R. C. Surgeons, London, can be consulted privately on certain diseases. A practice of 34 years, 30 of which have been a specialty, enables him to make speedy and permanent cures or no charge. Office, No. 20 Centre-st., near Chambers. A private entrance at No. 6 City-Hall place.

DR. COOPER, NO. 14 DUANE-ST., MAY be consulted on all diseases of a private nature. A practice of thirty-two years devoted to the treatment of diseases of a delicate nature, enables Dr. COOPER to make speedy cures. The victims of misplaced confidence can call with the certainty of being cured.

DR. E. B. FOOTE, AUTHOR OF "MEDICAL Common Sense," may be consulted in person or by letter at his office, No. 120 Lexington-av., corner of East 28th-st. Office hours from 10 A. M. till 4 P. M. Consultation free.

PRIVATE DISEASES CURED IMMEDIATELY by Dr. POWERS, No. 191 Stanton-st. Dr. POWERS' are the only medicines to cure. Consultation free. Cure guaranteed or no pay.

LADIES' SURE ASSISTANT IMMEDIATELY—Dr. POWERS, No. 191 Stanton-st., with or without medicines. Can return same day. Certain at one trial.

MANHOOD RESTORED.—DEBILITY cured by Dr. POWERS' LIFE ELIXIR. Recommended to all contemplating marriage. Success certain. Office No. 191 Stanton-st.

RELIEF TO LADIES IN TROUBLE BY Dr. POWERS, No. 191 Stanton-st. His medicines act immediately. Confidential circular sent first post.

DR. HUNTER'S BOTANIC CORDIAL restores vigor of youth in one week; gives health and strength to the most debilitated; $5 per bottle. No. 3 Division-st. Book on nervous debility, 60 pages, gratis.

DR. HUNTER CAN CURE WORST cases of certain diseases, without mercury, in shorter time than any other physician, or no pay taken. No. 3 Division-st. Book of sixty pages and advice free.

DR. HUNTER'S RED DROPS—THE ONLY thing on earth that will really cure certain diseases without injury to the constitution; all others dry it in the blood. $1 per vial. No. 3 Division-st., since 1834.

SOUTH CAROLINA.

The Legislature—Changes from Former Times—Social Distinctions—Unparliamentary Tempers — Senatorial Canvass.

From Our Own Correspondent.

COLUMBIA, S. C., Wednesday, July 15, 1868.

The line of demarkation between the party now in control of this State on one hand, and the white race on the other—to speak politically, between the Radical and the Democratic parties—is every day being drawn and redrawn with new and deeper colors. Almost all social intercourse has ceased between the persons of these two parties; and business relations are now very few—only such as cannot be conveniently severed. A marked illustration of this severance appears in the Legislature now sitting. Formerly, when the white race ruled, the session of the Legislature was an occasion on which ladies visited the capitol in visits of a week or two; and daily the galleries were filled, and upon special occasions crowded, with gay assemblages of fashion, beauty and refinement. It was a resort of society during the morning hours of the session month, (then December,) and was an occasion of pleasure, fashion and interchange of social courtesies. The inauguration of the Governor, especially, was a day of note, when the gathering was more than usually dense and gay.

Now, it is different. Yesterday I made a note of the crowd of spectators present during the voting for United States Senator. Three-fourths of the crowd were negroes, and of these five were females. These five made up the entire feminine element of that assemblage of spectators, and not a single white woman among them. These five were all of mixed race, however, quadroons or octoroons. These were in the Senate Chamber. In the House there were none but men. Now, so far from the presence of these females there being a social recognition of them, it meant that the place had been abandoned by all those who have any relations to society—society in the sense of white society. There is, that is to say, as much recognition of social equality here as there is in New-York City. The legislative spectators are now generally negroes, and this fact of itself makes it impossible for a lady to attend. This is so in Boston. It must be so everywhere. Two races, so different as the white and the black, will never mingle. So long as the power is in the hands of the Radical Party, (the colored race,) so long will the legislative galleries be tabooed as a place of resort to all ladies. Not even the lost sisterhood, if Saxon blood be in their veins, care to be seen where are found only negroes and those others who are there in order to secure negro votes.

In this connection I may mention that everybody here is aware of the fact that the wife of a prominent legislator, who came to Columbia with her Radical husband, has gone back to her father's, because she was unwilling to entertain the negro confreres of her husband, whom it was expedient for him to invite to his board.

In place of the former great dignity and courtesy shown among members of the Legislature, we have now precious little of either. Those of the negroes who are uneducated are, of course, simply ignorant of all laws of courtesy or societal deportment; and, while they exercise no courtesy toward others, they do not perceive the absence of it in others toward them. But others are agressive in their rudeness. This characteristic, however, belongs in a greater degree to the carpet-baggers (adventurers from abroad) and the scalawags, (low white natives of the State,) than to the negroes. And I may remark here in passing that the intelligent negro is far more respected by the whites in general than the white is who is using the negro for his own advancement; and this arises from the fact that the negro is felt to be honest, or at least earnest in his labors to secure power and place for himself, and to advance his race, while the scalawag is doubly false in that he betrays both white and black, and is maligning the one and duping the other. In the way of parliamentary manners in the new *régime*, there is in the Senate a white man (carpet-bagger) who lets no occasion escape him in which he can throw ridicule or contempt upon the colored race. He was a member of the Constitutional Convention, and pursued the same course there; and yet he has so managed as to get a seat in the Senate. His style is buffoonery. He votes with a shout that startles the House sometimes. A favorite joke with him, which irritates the negroes to a frenzy, is to refer to some one of his colored colleagues as "the Daddy on my right," or "the Daddy that spoke last." In the days of slavery, Daddy was a title of respect addressed to or spoken of an old or honored servant; but those terms are now very offensive, and this Senator creates a fire of offence every time he thus recalls them. This Senator is, however, only one of the elements of discord in his branch of the Legislature; and in the House there are half a dozen who never do anything unless it is indignified, and they do it for that reason. The elections for United States Senators, yesterday and this morning—not yet terminated—have given occasion to a great deal of wrangling, both within the halls and in the lobbies, and upon the streets. The unparliamentary and irritating words "lie," "blackguard" and "rascal" are both insinuated and uttered with great freedom in the lobbyings of these few days; and yesterday the first was heard upon the floor of the Senate at the moment of adjournment. But the negro is not a fighting race to any great extent; and the whites who are manipulating them have less to gain from a fight than from a retreat. BOISE.

LOUISIANA.

Civil Law Restored—Gen. Buchanan's Farewell Order.

HEADQUARTERS FIFTH MILITARY DISTRICT,
NEW-ORLEANS, La., July 13, 1868.

[EXTRACT.]

GENERAL ORDERS No. 154. * * * 2. The Commanding General having been officially notified of the ratification of the fourteenth article of amendment to the Constitution of the United States by the Legislature of the State of Louisiana, on the 9th inst., it becomes his duty, under the act of Congress which became a law June 25, 1868, and the orders of the General of the Army, to announce to the people of the State and to the troops under his command, that the provisions of the Reconstruction acts of Congress cease to operate in Louisiana from this date. Military authority will no longer be exercised under the Reconstruction acts in said State, and all officers commanding posts or detachments are forbidden to interfere in civil affairs, unless upon proper application by the civil authorities to preserve the peace, or under instructions duly received from the Commanding General of the district. Military law no longer exists, the civil law is supreme.

All civil officers now acting under authority of appointments from these headquarters, will at once transfer their offices with the records, funds and other property pertaining thereto, to their successors who have been declared duly elected, and who have qualified under the laws of the State. All other records properly belonging to the State will be transferred to the proper State officers.

The Commanding General cannot sever the relations heretofore existing between the State and himself, without congratulating the people upon an event which fully restores Louisiana to her former position among the other States of the Union, and to all her rights under the Constitution. Peace and quiet marked the late election, showing the softening influence of mutual forbearance. Should such forbearance animate the councils of the State, the era of kind feeling will return, and the highest prosperity of the people will be attained.

That this may be the result under the guidance of a merciful Providence, is his devout and earnest prayer. May her restoration to the benefits of our beloved Union mark the commencement of a new era of prosperity and happiness for her people.

* * *

By command of Brevet Major-Gen. R. C. BUCHANAN.
THOS. H. NEIL,
Major Twentieth Infantry, Brev. Brig. Gen. U. S. A.
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

LONDON, Saturday, July 18—11:15 A. M.

Consols open at 94⅜@94½ for money, and 94½ for the account.

American Securities open at the following quotations:

United States Five-twenties	72¾
Erie Railway Shares	43¾
Illinois Central Railway Shares	95

FRANKFORT, Saturday, July 18.

United States Five-twenty Bonds open at 76⅝@76¾ for the issue of 1862.

LIVERPOOL, Saturday, July 18—11:15 A. M.

COTTON—The market opens heavy at a slight decline in prices of American descriptions, viz.:

Middling Uplands	11d.
Middling Orleans	11¼d.

The sales of the day will not exceed 8,000 bales.

BREADSTUFFS—Corn, 36s. ℔ quarter for New Mixed Western. Wheat, 13s. ℔ cental for California White, and 11s. 6d. for No. 2 Milwaukee Red. Barley, 5s. 1d. ℔ bushel. Oats, 3s. 8d. ℔ bushel. Peas, 43s. ℔ quarter for Canadian. Flour, 30s. ℔ bbl. for Western Canal.

PROVISIONS—Beef, 107s. 6d. ℔ tierce of 304 lbs. for Extra Prime Mess. Pork, 76s. ℔ bbl. for Eastern Prime Mess. Lard, 65s. 6d. ℔ cwt. Cheese has declined to 57s. ℔ cwt. for the best grades of American fine. Bacon, 47s. 6d. ℔ cwt. for Cumberland Cut.

LONDON, Saturday, July 18—11:15 A. M.

Resin, 5s. 9d. ℔ cwt. for Common North Carolina. Tallow, 43s. 3d. ℔ cwt. Spirits Turpentine, 27s. 6d. ℔ cwt. Refined Petroleum, 1s. 5½d. ℔ gallon. Spirits Petroleum, 1s. Cloverseed, 48s. 6d. ℔ cwt. for American Red. Sugar, 26s. ℔ cwt. for No. 12 Dutch Standard. Calcutta Linseed, 63s. 6d. Linseed Oil, £31 15s. ℔ ton. Linseed Cake, £11 ℔ ton for thin oblong for feeding.

LONDON, Saturday, July 18—2 P. M.

Consols close at 94⅜@94½ for money, and 94½ for the account.

American Securities close at the following quotations:

United States Five-twenty Bonds	72⅝@72¾
Erie Railway Shares	43¾
Illinois Central Shares	95½
Atlantic and Great Western	36¾

FRANFORT, Saturday, July 18.

United States Five-twenty Bonds close at 76½@76¾ for the issue of 1862.

LIVERPOOL, Saturday, July 18—2 P. M.

COTTON—The market closed heavy at the opening quotations of this morning, viz.:

Middling Uplands	11d.
Middling Orleans	11¼d.

The sales of the day have footed up 8,000 bales.

The total shipments of Cotton from Bombay to this port up to the 14th inst., since the last report, have been 17,000 bales.

BREADSTUFFS—Corn, 36s. ℔ quarter for New Mixed Western. Wheat, 13s. ℔ cental for California White, and 11s. 6d. for No. 2 Red Western. Barley, 5s. 1d. ℔ bushel. Oats, 3s. 8d. ℔ bushel. Peas, 43s. ℔ quarter for Canadian. Flour, 30s. ℔ bbl. for Western.

PROVISIONS.—Beef, 107s. 6d. ℔ tierce of 304 lbs. for extra Prime Mess. Pork, 76s. ℔ cwt. for Eastern Prime Mess. Lard, 65s. 6d. ℔ cwt. Cheese, 57s. ℔ cwt. for the best grades of American fine. Bacon, 47s. 6d. ℔ cwt. for Cumberland cut.

LONDON, Saturday, July 18—2 P. M.

Resin, 5s. 9d. ℔ cwt. for Common North Carolina. Tallow, 43s. 3d. ℔ cwt. Spirits Turpentine, 27s. 6d. ℔ cwt. Refinod Petroleum, 1s. 5½d. ℔ gallon. Spirits Petroleum, 1s. ℔ gallon. Clover Seed, 48s. 6d. ℔ cwt. for American Red. Sugar closed quiet and steady, at 26s. ℔ cwt. for No. 12 Dutch Standard. Calcutta Linseed, 63s. 6d. Linseed Oil, £31 15s. ℔ ton. Linseed Cakes, £11 per ton.

LONDON, Saturday, July 18—2 P. M.

Petroleum closed firm, at 52f. ℔ bbl. for Standard White, at Antwerp.

HAVANA, Saturday, July 18.

The following are the closing prices of merchandise for the week ending to-day:

SUGAR, 7⅛@8 1-16 reals for Nos. 10 to 12, and 8¾@10¼ reals for Nos. 15 to 20, ℔ arrobe; Muscovadoes—Inferior to common refining, 6¾@7 reals; fair to good refining, 7¾@7¾ reals; grocery grades, 8@8¾ reals: Molasses Sugar, 6@7¼ reals, according to quality. BUTTER, 28c.@36c. ℔ lb. PETROLEUM, 3¾@4 reals ℔ gallon. FLOUR, $10@$13 50. LARD, 17¼c.@17¾c. ℔ lb. in tierces, and 18½c.@19c. ℔ lb. in 25-pound tins. HAMS, 17c. ℔ lb. for Dry-salted, and 20c. for Sugar-cured. Shook's, 6 reals ℔ box. HOOPS, $40@$50 ℔ thousand for long-shaved; $35@$40 for short-shaved. POTATOES, $3 75@$4 ℔ bbl.

Domestic Markets.

CHICAGO, Saturday, July 18.

FLOUR steady; sales at $9@$11 for Union Extra; $9 75@$10 25 for Spring Superfine. WHEAT dull; No. 1 Spring $1 90, and No. 2 do., $1 71@$1 72. CORN easier and declined 1c.@1½c.; sales No. 1 at 89½c.@90c.; No. 2 at 88½c.@89½c; rejected, 82c.@83c. OATS firmer, 64½c.@65½c. RYE—Sales at $1 30@$1 32, in store; 1,900 bushels at $1 10@$1 20 on the track. BARLEY quiet; new, sales 1,900 bushels at $1 20 delivered. PROVISIONS dull but firmer. MESS PORK, $28 25 for standard, $28 50 for straight. LARD nominal at 16¾c.@17c. CLEAR SIDES—Sales 12,500 lbs. at 17c., packed. FREIGHTS dull but firmer and advanced ½c. BEEF CATTLE quiet, almost nominal at yesterday's quotations. LIVE HOGS firm at $8 62½@$9 25 for good to choice. RECEIPTS—3,500 bbls. Flour, 7,000 bushels Wheat, 133,000 bushels Corn, 12,000 bushels Oats, 13,000 Hogs. SHIPMENTS—5,000 bbls. Flour, 5,000 bushels Wheat, 100,000 bushels Corn, 2,000 bushels Oats, 4,000 Hogs.

ST. LOUIS, Saturday, July 18.

TOBACCO active. FLOUR dull at $6 25@$6 50 for Superfine; $7 25@$7 75 for Extra; $8@$8 75 for Double Extra. WHEAT declined 3c.@10c.; Prime to Fancy Fall, $2@$2 25; Prime Spring, $1 60. CORN heavy at 80c.@82c. for Mixed and Yellow; 87c.@88c. for White. OATS dull and unchanged, at 77c.@78c. for new; 80c.@83c. for old. RYE advancing; sales at $1 20@$1 25. PROVISIONS heavy. MESS PORK, $28 75@$29. BACON—Shoulders nominal at 12¾c.@13c. Clear Sides, 16¾c.@17c. LARD quiet at 17¾c. for choice steam. BEEF CATTLE, $2 50@$5 for inferior to medium; $5 50@$6 50 for prime to choice ℔ cwt. SHEEP, $3 50@$5 ℔ head for good to choice. LAMBS, $1 50@$3. RECEIPTS—Flour, 1,100 bbls.; Wheat, 18,000 bushels; Corn, 23,000 bushels; Oats, 2,500 bushels.

ST. LOUIS, Saturday, July 18.

TOBACCO active. FLOUR dull at $6 25@$6 50 for Superfine; $7 25@$7 75 for Extra; $8@$8 75 for Double Extra. WHEAT declined 3c.@10c.; Prime to Fancy Fall, $2@$2 25; Prime Spring, $1 60. CORN heavy at 80c.@82c. for Mixed and Yellow; 87c.@88c. for White. OATS dull and unchanged at 77c.@78c. for New, and 80c.@83c. for Old. RYE advancing; sales at $2 20@$2 25. PROVISIONS heavy. PORK, $28 75@$29. BACON—Shoulders nominal at 12¾c.@13c. Clear Sides, 16¾c.@17c. LARD quiet at 17¾c. for Choice Steam. CATTLE, $2 50@$5 for inferior to medium; $5 50@$6 75 for prime to choice. SHEEP, $3 50@$6 ℔ head for good to choice. LAMBS, $1 50@$3. RECEIPTS—Flour, 1,100 bbls.; Wheat, 18,000 bushels; Corn, 26,000 bushels; Oats, 2,500 bushels.

OSWEGO, Saturday, July 18.

FLOUR unchanged; sales 1,600 bbls. at $9 75 for No. 1 Spring; $11 for Amber Winter; $12 for White; $13 for Double Extra. WHEAT dull and declining; sales 900 bushels No. 1 Milwaukee Club at $1 97, and 600 bushels Amber Michigan at $2 20. CORN quiet and no sales. CORN MEAL, $2 30 ℔ cwt. MILLFEED steady; Shorts, $20; Shipstuffs, $25@$26; Middlings, $35 ℔ ton. CANAL FREIGHTS—Wheat, 9½c.; Corn, 8c., to New-York; Lumber, $4 to the Hudson. LAKE IMPORTS—1,127,142 feet Lumber. CANAL EXPORTS—9,000 bushels Wheat, 10,200 bushels Corn, 1,550,000 feet Lumber.

NEW-ORLEANS, Saturday, July 18.

COTTON quiet; Middlings, 31c.; sales, 150 bales; receipts, 118 bales; exports, 972 bales. Gold, 143. Sterling Commercial, 56@58; Bank, 59@63; New-York Sight Drafts, ½ ℔ cent. premium. SUGAR dull; Louisiana Fair to Prime, 13¾c.@15¼c. Cuba MOLASSES nominally 40c.@45c. FLOUR dull; Superfine, $7 25@$7 50. CORN quiet at 90c.@$1. OATS quiet at 80c. HAY unchanged. MESS PORK dull at $29 75@$30. BACON quiet; Shoulders, 13¼c.@13½c.; Clear Sides, 17¼c@17½c.. LARD irregular; tierce, 18¼c.@18½c.; keg, 19½c.@20c.

BUFFALO, Saturday, July 18.

FLOUR dull and unchanged. WHEAT dull; sales 770 bushels No. 2 Milwaukee at $1 77. CORN inactive; offered at 96c. for No. 1, but no buyers. OATS dull but firm; sales 23,000 bushels at 73c. Other articles unchanged. RECEIPTS—Wheat, 20,000 bushels; Corn, 37,000 bushels; Oats, 52,000 bushels. FREIGHTS firm and unchanged. Afloat for tide-water from Buffalo and Oswego—Wheat, 170,000 bushels; Corn, 1,535,000 bushels; Oats, 493,000 bushels.

TOLEDO, Saturday, July 18.

FLOUR quiet. WHEAT steady; Amber declined 5c.; sales White Michigan at $2 30, Amber at $2 15; first sales of new crop No. 1 Red Wabash, $2. CORN declined 1c.; sales fresh receipts No. 1 at 91c.; regular, 91c. OATS unchanged. RYE—Sales No. 1 at $1 50. RECEIPTS—800 bbls. Flour, 1,500 bushels Wheat, 10,000 bushels Corn, 1,100 bushels Oats. SHIPMENTS—14,000 bushels Corn.

MILWAUKEE, Saturday, July 18.

FLOUR dull, quiet and unchanged. WHEAT quiet; sales at $1 84½ for No. 1, and $1 72 for No. 2. OATS declining; sales at 66c.@66½c. for No. 2. CORN declining; sales at 89c. for No. 2. RECEIPTS—300 bbls. Flour, 4,000 bushels Wheat, 2,000 bushels Oats, 2,000 bushels Corn. SHIPMENTS—1,000 bbls. Flour, 23,000 bushels Wheat, 1,000 bushels Oats.

SAN FRANCISCO, Saturday, July 18.

FLOUR firm at $6 25@$7 50. WHEAT quiet at $1 90 for good shipping. Legal tenders, 70⅝. Mining Stocks weak; prices irregular; to-day sales Alpha at $46; Belcher, $155; Bullion, $25; Chollar Potosi, $185; Confidence, $38; Crown Point, $89; Empire Mill, $147; Gould and Curry, $112; Hale and Norcross, $70; Imperial, $123; Kentucky, $377; Ophir, $22; Overman, $86; Savage, $139; Sierra Nevada, $29; Yellow Jacket, $1,215.

CINCINNATI, Saturday, July 18.

FLOUR steady. WHEAT steady. CORN dull and lower; sales at 92c. OATS dull, 74c. COTTON dull, Middlings 31c. TOBACCO dull and unchanged. WHISKY dull at 35c.@40c., in bond. PROVISIONS dull; no accurate quotations can be given; there is no demand to establish prices. Gold 143, buying. Money easy.

MEMPHIS, Saturday, July 18.

COTTON nominally 30c.; receipts 3 bales; exports none. FLOUR dull; Superfine, $7. WHEAT, $1 90. CORN, 97c.@$1. OATS, 75c.@78c. PORK, $29@$29 50. LARD, 18½c.@19½c. BACON heavy—Shoulders, 13¼c.; Clear Sides, 17c.

LOUISVILLE, Saturday, July 18.

TOBACCO—quiet. FLOUR—Superfine, $6 75@$7; Fancy, $11@$11 50. WHEAT, $1 75@$1 80. CORN, 95c.@96c. OATS, 80c.@82c. RYE, $1 45. MESS PORK, $28 50. LARD, 18c. BACON—Shoulders, 13¾c.; Clear Sides, 17¼c. BULK MEATS—Shoulders, 12c.; Sides, 16c.

WILMINGTON, N. C., Saturday, July 18.

SPIRITS TURPENTINE advanced and firm at 40½c. RESIN firm; No. 2 sales at $2 25; Strained, $2 10; Pale, $4 75. TAR firm at $2 35.

CHARLESTON, S. C., Saturday, July 18.

COTTON dull; no sales; Middlings nominal at 31c.; receipts, 30 bales.

SAVANNAH, Ga., Saturday, July 18.

COTTON dull and heavy; Middlings, 30c.; receipts, 75 bales; sales, 76 bales.

MOBILE, Saturday, July 18.

COTTON dull and irregular; sales 100 bales Middlings at 29c.; receipts, 23 bales: exports, 697 bales.

AUGUSTA, Saturday, July 18.

COTTON—Some local demand; sales 81 bales Middlings at 30c.

Philadelphia Stock Board.

PHILADELPHIA, Saturday, July 18.

Stocks steady. Pennsylvania State Fives, 99; Philadelphia and Erie Railroad, 26¾; Reading Railroad, 48¾; Pennsylvania Railroad, 52¾. Gold, 143¾.

[Advertisement.]

One thousand windows and doors open sufficient for ventilation, and still your house is burglar-proof, as the Burglar Alarm Telegraph gives instant notice if one is moved from its place. Pamphlet sent free.
E. HOLMES, No. 201 Broadway.

Movements of Ocean Steamers.

FOR EUROPE.

Hammonia	July 21	New-York	Hamburg.
Cuba	July 22	New-York	Liverpool.
Minnesota	July 22	New-York	Liverpool.
Aleppo	July 23	New-York	Liverpool.
Bremen	July 23	New-York	Bremen.
City of Antwerp	July 25	New-York	Liverpool.
Cella	July 25	New-York	London.
Iowa	July 25	New-York	Glasgow.
Europe	July 25	New-York	Havre.
Smidt	July 25	New-York	Bremen.
Circassian	July 25	New-York	Bremen.

FOR ASPINWALL, BREMEN AND BRAZIL.

Guiding Star	July 20	New-York	Aspinwall.
Eagle	July 23	New-York	Havana.
Merrimac	July 23	New-York	Rio de Janeiro.

Departure of Foreign Mails.

TUESDAY.

Mails for Europe, via Hamburg, by the *Hammonia*, close at the General Post Office at 12 M. Supplementary mail for *paid* letters, on the pier foot of Third-street, Hoboken, to 1:45 P. M.

Departure of Domestic Mails.

East Mails close at	5 A. M., 1:30, 2:20 and 6 P. M.
Western Mails	5 A. M., 3:30, 4:36 6:30 and 4:15 P. M.
Long Island	5 A. M. and 2:30 P. M.
Newport and Fall River	3 P. M.
New-York Central Railroad	3 P. M.
North Mails	5 A. M. and 4 P. M.
North Mail, Way	5 A. M. and 2 P. M.
South Mail at	5 A. M., and 4:30 P. M.
On Sundays all mails close at	1:30 P. M.

Passengers Arrived.

JULY 19—*In steamship City of Antwerp, from Liverpool*—H. Hughes, Mr. Woodbury, wife and child, Mr. Miller, John Taylor, Mr. Engelhardt, Jos. Weakes, N. C. Burnass, Fred. Mear, R. R. Munro, Ernst Windhorst, Rev. Mr. Rickhert, Rev. Mr. Windelschmidt, P. Williams, wife and 2 children, W. H. Ford, Wm. Fakken, Louis Hendricks, H. Rierers, A. G. Findlay, Mrs. Mary A. Nankerns, Mrs. Martha Organ and child, Mrs. Ellen Cogen, Mrs. Mary Veange, Mrs. Catherine Box, Rev. Thos. Whilley, Wm. Miller, Mr. Cobrille, Mr. Monlin, Mrs. Follett, Mr. Peake, Mr. Cooper.

JULY 19.—*In steamship Rapidan, from Savannah.*—W. H. Harding, Mrs. W. H. Harding, J. O. Gibbs, Miss Jennie Gray, O. W. Dimmick, Mrs. O. W. Dimmick, child and servant, Dr. James Lovin, Mrs. J. Lovin, Wm. F. Robinson, Col. O. F. Morse, Capt. Chas. Brockway, J. C. Maker, Mrs. Dill and child, Miss S. Cleveland and nephew, James Ohl and child, C. P. Wade, Mrs. C. P. Wade, Miss B. Levy, Mrs. B. May, Miss C. May, Mrs. J. Shaffer and 3 children, J. Shaffer, Thos. Cudbertte, S. Pepper, S. Langsdorff R. Tietchins, Mr. Binder, Mrs. Binder and 3 children, Mrs. Rau, Mrs. T. N. Setley, Miss Ella Setley, A. C. Stevens, Geo. W. King, Mrs. Geo. W. King and child, Wm. Rogers, Wm. R. Gross, H. Ingram, Geo. A. Smith, J. V. Lafette, T. N. Philpot, C. Dunlary.

In steamship Gen. Meade, from New-Orleans—Miss E. Wendell, Miss B. Moriarty, T. M. Betan, wife and 2 children, Capt. Wilson, E. De Ruyter, John O'Niel, John Anderson, wife and servant, Miss Anderson, A. Forrest, wife and 3 children, C. S. Kellogg, wife and child, J. Charlton, H. Nelson, Jacob Frank, Charles Geyer, H. S. Schmidt, Wm. Dias, F. Cloudat.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises..... 4 45 | Sun sets..... 7 26 | Moon sets.... 8 03

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook.. 8 19 | Gov. Island. 9 08 | Hell Gate ..10 30

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....SUNDAY, July 19.

Arrived.

Steamship City of Antwerp, (Br.,) Mirehouse. Liverpool July 8, via Queenstown 9th, with mdse. and 700 passengers to John G. Dale. July 10, 2 P. M., 60 miles west of Fastnet, passed steamship Russia, bound E.; at 9 P. M., passed steamship City of Washington, bound E.; 8 P. M., passed 3-masted schr. St. Dominick, bound W. 12th, 2:30 P. M., lat. 50 45, lon. 31 31, passed schr. Fanny, of Rainsey, bound to Quebec. 14th, at noon, lat. 48 10, lon. 45 20, and at 6 P. M., lat. 47 50, lon. 47 30, passed 14 large icebergs; afterward foggy. 17th, 9:45 A. M., 460 miles E. of Sandy Hook, passed steamship China, bound E.

Steamship Cortes, Nelson, New Orleans July 11, with mdse. and passengers to H. B. Cromwell & Co. July 18, 6:30 P. M., Barnegat bearing S. W. by W. 10 miles, passed close to the topmast of a sunken vessel.

Steamship Rapidan, Cheeseman, Savannah July 15, with mdse. and passengers to Livingston, Fox & Co. Experienced strong N. N. E. winds from Hatteras to the Capes of Delaware. July 17, lat. 36 27, lon. 74 50, passed steamship Missouri, hence for Havana.

Steamship Gen. Meade, Sampson, New-Orleans July 11, with mdse. and passengers to Samuel Stevens.

Steamship Acushnet, Kelly, New-Bedford, with mdse. and passengers to Ferguson & Wood.

Steamship Electra, Mott, Providence, with mdse. and passengers to Isaac Odell.

Ship Robert C. Winthrop, Stewart, Liverpool 44 ds., with mdse. to J. Atkins & Co. Had light variable winds and calms the entire passage.

Ship Lizzie Moses (of Bath,) Cox, Newport, Eng., 42 ds., with railroad iron to master. Had light winds and calms the entire passage.

Ship Armstrong, (of Windsor, N. S.,) Owens, Liverpool 47 ds., with mdse. to Snow & Burgess. Had fine weather and light easterly winds the entire passage.

Bark Sea Skimmer, (of Sunderland,) Anderson, Rotterdam 84 ds., with mdse. to Fench, Meincke & Wendt. Experienced heavy westerly gales up to lon. 25, and has since a succession of light winds and calms; has been 50 ds. from lon. 61.

Bark Moskwa, (Russ.,) Paasch, Antwerp 42 ds., with mdse. and 35 passengers to Funch, Meincke & Wendt. Had light westerly winds and foggy weather the entire passage.

Bark Wilhelm, (N. G.,) Weber, Rotterdam 96 ds., with mdse. to Funch, Meincke & Wendt.

Bark James E. Ward, Landerkin, Cardenas 14 ds., with sugar and molasses to James E. Ward & Co. Sld. in co. with schr. Addie M. Comry, for Philadelphia.

Brig Rachel Coney, (of Bangor, Me.,) Coney, Pernambuco 30 ds., with sugar to Miller & Houghton.

Brig Emily Comer, (of St. Andrew's, N. B.,) Christie, Goree, W. C. A., 34 ds., with peanuts to Miller & Houghton.

Brig Ellen Maria, (of Bangor, Me.,) Hoxie, Arroyo, P. R., 16 ds., with sugar and molasses to Galway & Casado.

Brig Venus, (of Poole,) Williams, Green's Pond, N. F., 14 ds., in ballast to H. Routh & Sons. Had light E. and N. E. winds, with fog, most of the passage.

Brig Emil, (Swed.,) Guhle, Port Talbot 59 ds., with railroad iron to order. Had light W. and N. W. winds and thick weather most of the passage.

Schr. C. & N. Rogers, Mott, Cat Island 9 ds., with fruit and 4 passengers to R. E. Hutchinson. The schr. Shannon sailed for New-York 2 ds. previous.

Schr. Mary Shields, Waite, Gardiner, Me., with lumber to Hurlbut & Co.

Schr. C. S. Dyer, Dyer, Sullivan, Me., with lumber to Simpson & Clapp.

Schr. Globe, Holt, Franklin, Me., with lumber to Simpson & Clapp.

Schr. Sarah, Doughty, Calais, with lumber to Jed Frye & Co.

Schr. W. H. Mitchell, Wayson, Shulee, N. S., 19 ds., with spars to Snow & Richardson.

Schr. Redonda, Whitmore, Franklin, Me., 7 ds., with lumber to Simpson & Clapp.

Schr. Roxanna, Phillips, Elizabethport, for Providence.

Schr. Crusoe, Quibley, Machias, with lumber to Simpson & Clapp.

Schr. John Hickey, Hulse, Bridgeport, for South Amboy.

Schr. Wm. Chamberlain, Knowles, Boston, for Saugerties.

Schr. A. M. Edwards, Shisholm, Pawtucket, for Philadelphia.

Schr. Mary E. Woodell, Woodell, Newburg, for Fall River.

Schr. J. R. Mitchell, Worrall, Albany, for Boston.
Schr. Herling, Kay, Albany, for Norwich.
Schr. Annie Edwards, Alexandria, for New-Haven.
Schr. Gust, Johnson, Trenton, for Norwalk.
Schr. Editor, Black, New-Haven, for Piermont.
Schr. Signal, Golding, Cow Bay.
Schr. R. S. Dean, Cook, Taunton, for Elizabethport.
Schr. Josephine, Maxson, Niantic.
Schr. Susan Center, Southerland, Thomaston.
Schr. Keren Happuci, Elliott, Boston.
Schr. Trustam Dickens, Babcock, New-Haven.
Schr. W. C. Pendleton, Robinson, Westerly, R. I.
Schr. Gen. Grant, Miller, New-Bedford.
Schr. J. P. Hazard, Smith, Newport.
Schr. Kate Scranton, Palmer, New-Haven.
Schr. Middlesex, Clark, New-Haven.
Schr. Sarah Lavergne, Averill, Norwich, for Rondout.
Schr. Flash, Fisher, Nantucket.
Schr. Nettie Cushing, Druse, Rondout, for Portland.
Schr. Triumph, Hester, Rondout, for Providence.
Schr. Daily, Johnson, Rondout, for Nantucket.
Schr. Jane Tilton, Davis, Elizabethport, for Boston.
Schr. Bela Peck, Avery, Elizabethport, for Norwalk.
Schr. Geo. Brooks, Henly, Elizabethport, for Newport.
Schr. Mary E. Mills, Carpenter, Cow Bay.
Schr. Long Island, Dunning, Cow Bay.
Schr. Laura White, Coffin, Cow Bay.
Schr. S. P. Hawes, Jackson, Providence.
Schr. John Lozier, Lincoln, Taunton.
Schr. Sarah Jane, Gardiner, Newport.
Schr. Lottie Klots, Young, Alexandria.

By Telegraph.

BOSTON, July 19—Arr. barks Black Swan, from London; Cephas Starrett, Hoboken.

CHARLESTON, July 19—Arr. steamship Saragossa, from New-York.

Sld. schr. S. J. Waring, for Providence.

FORTRESS MONROE, July 19—The pilot-boat Coquette reports passed up for Baltimore, steamer Maryland, Havana; Norwegian bark, (name not given;) brigs Village Belle, Cienfuegos; Aurora, Matanzas; Ottawa, Demerara; schrs. Valeria, Cardenas; Alice, Cuba; Credington, Charleston.

Passed out—Ships Speculation, Nova Scotia; Crest of the Wave, Rotterdam; Celia, Barbados; brigs Scotland and Geo. W. Chase, Portland.

A sloop about 30 feet long, 5 tons burden, copper fastened, with centre-board, belonging to the Engineer Department, was stolen from here last night.

HOLMES' HOLE, July 17—P. M.—Arr. schrs. Ben. Borland, Hodsden, Yorktown; E. S. Conant, Hammond, Philadelphia, for Portsmouth; Belle, Young, Providence, for Ellsworth; E. Arcularius, Giveny, Baltimore, for Boston; brig Whitaker, Lock, Elizabethport, for Boston.

All the eastern-bound vessels remain. Wind to the northward and eastward, light.

Sld. Mary J. Buckley, for Philadelphia.

July 18—A. M.—Arr. schrs. Z. Snow, Thorndike, Portland, for New-York; Ida S., Burgess, Bangor, for New-Haven; Lion, (Br.,) Giene, New-York, for Windsor.

Calm and weather clear.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 18—Arr. the A. T. Turnbull, from Newcastle, New South Wales.

Spoken, &c.

Annie Frances—bark, of Sandy Cove, N. S., strg. S. S. W., June 30, lat. 15 58, lon. 56 9.

Caroline—bark, of Poole, from Quebec, 10 ds. out, July 9, lat 44 30, lon. 56 30.

John Mann—ship, from St. John, N. B., bound E., July 3, lat. 43, lon. 46 20.

Ocean Pearl—ship, from Liverpool for Annapolis, July 10, lat. 42 38, lon. 58.

Pillau—Dutch bark, from Liverpool for Gloucester, 46 ds. out, July 4, lat. 43 31, lon. 48 22.

Foreign Ports.

At Arroyo, P. R., July 2, schr. Adeliza, to sail for New-York July 4.

CORNELIUS & BAKER'S
GAS FIXTURES.
GEO. H. KITCHEN & CO., Sole Agents,
No. 591 Broadway, opposite Metropolitan Hotel.
THE TRADE SUPPLIED.

THE PHRENOLOGICAL JOURNAL FOR AUGUST contains 20 Portraits with Biographies and Characters of marked men, such as Bismarck, Napoleon III., Garibaldi, De Bow, Stratton, Ole Bull and others; Physiognomy; Self-Culture; Living for a Purpose; that is a Change of Heart, &c. A very interesting Number. $3 a year, or $1 50 for a half year. Single No. 30 cents. Newsmen have it. Address S. R. WELLS, New-York.

THE UNIVERSAL FAVORITE.
$5 SEWING MACHINE
Simple and practical.
Every machine is perfectly adjusted, packed in a small box and will be sent, per express, on receipt of $5 to any address in the country. On exhibition and for sale by CHASE & CO., opposite St. Nicholas Hotel, No. 524 Broadway.

SAND-PAPER.
CROMWELL & JONES,
Manufacturers of
EMPIRE, FLINT AND UNION SAND-PAPER,
No. 306 Pearl-st., between Beekman-st. and Peck-slip, New-York.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS.
KENTUCKY—EXTRA CLASS No. 439, July 18, 1868.
Decided by the Missouri State Lottery, Class 439.
11, 44, 62, 21, 3, 24, 18, 49, 32, 29, 39, 58, 4.
KENTUCKY—CLASS No. 440, July 18, 1868.
Decided by the Missouri State Lottery, Class 440.
33, 17, 66, 69, 75, 1, 70, 16, 74, 28, 67, 2, 56.
MISSOURI—EXTRA CLASS No. 491, July 18, 1868.
69, 45, 54, 73, 15, 19, 61, 31, 49, 14, 43, 65, 34.
MISSOURI—CLASS No. 492, July 18, 1868.
69, 59, 46, 6, 29, 2, 64, 77, 25, 38, 43, 11, 45.
Prizes cashed in Royal Havana and the above lotteries. Circulars sent free. Information given.
JOSEPH BATES, No. 78 Broadway.

ROYAL HAVANA LOTTERY OF CUBA.—Prizes paid in gold, information furnished, highest rates paid for doubloons, and all kinds of gold and silver. TAYLOR & CO., Bankers, No. 16 Wall-st., New-York.

A.—PRIZES CASHED AND INFORMATION furnished in Royal Havana and all legalized lotteries. JACOB CLUTE, Banker and Broker, No. 200 Broadway and No. 158 Fulton-st.

THE GIRL WHO LIVED NEXT DOOR.

BY ETHEL LYNN.

Oh, happy dream! oh, holiday,
Bright day of all the past,
Brimming with tender Summer light,
Too full of sun to last.
One childish figure mid the haze
Still beckons evermore,
Still I, a loyal slave, obey
The girl who lived next door.

Sweet eglantine has bloomed since then,
Red maples filled and flushed,
The nightingales since then have sung
When coarser sounds were hushed;
But ruddy flush nor blossom breath,
Nor bird-song evermore,
Will seem, as when I sat beside
The girl who lived next door.

For her I ran the student race,
For her I won the prize,
For love of her came home again
To read her lovely eyes;
And when the stars came trooping out,
Methought my cares were o'er,
And I need only ask to win
The girl who lived next door.

The Summer eve grew strangely dark,
The stars shone dim to me,
And roses withered as I saw
Beneath the maple tree,
My idol circled by an arm
Which band and chevron bore;
A soldier's bride; (I knew it all;)
The girl who lived next door.

* * * * * *

When wand'ring far, some impulse strange,
Drew home my vagrant feet,
Once more beneath the eglantine,
Some guidance bid us meet
Under the window;—white and still,
I saw my love once more,
When burial blossoms, sweet and white,
Unstirred her bosom bore.

She was not mine to win and lose,
But ever mine to keep,
Mine to remember lovingly
On twilight's dreamy sleep;
The gladness of a day gone by,
Is mine for evermore,
And life is sweeter having loved
The girl who died next door.

AGNES PERCY;

OR,

THE RIVAL HEIRS OF ABBOTSWOLD.

CHAPTER I.

THE HEIR OF ABBOTSWOLD.

On a pleasant afternoon in early Autumn, in the year 1730, a small party of ladies and gentlemen stood upon one of the terraces in front of an old English Castle, called Abbotswold.

That middle-aged man, of bold front and goodly presence, dressed in black velvet, with buckles of gold upon his shoes, and a sparkling diamond of wondrous size and beauty in his frilled shirt-front, is John Percy, the present Marquis of Abbotswold.

The youth by the Lord's side, with a book in his hand, is Eustace Percy, a son of the Marquis, but not his heir. No—Eustace is only 18, and his brother Albert is 20. Albert, bold, dashing and handsome, just home from Oxford for a hunting vacation, is to succeed to the Lordship of this great estate, for in England the oldest son is sole heir to the real property—and Eustace is hesitating between the church and the army. The Marquis says nothing to influence the boy either way; the Marchioness pleads for the church, while the boy himself prefers the army. And, wonderful and paradoxical as it may seem, a certain beautiful maiden, named Isabel St. John, who even now steals shy and palpitating glances at the pale student, whispers to him that he shall be a soldier. She knows there will be danger; but she thinks she could love a hero; and she knows Eustace Percy would be a hero if he were a soldier; for she knows that he is noble and true, and that a braver youth never lived.

Eustace Percy was tall and well formed. His face was strikingly handsome. His brow broad and high; his eyes large and brilliant, and of a clear, cerulean blue; the outline of his profile of the finest Grecian cast; while his hair, of a golden brown, cropped short over the white, full brow, was suffered to float away over his shoulders and back in a mass of natural curls.

At a short distance from the Marquis stood the Marchioness, engaged in conversation with a bevy of girls who were her guests for the time. She was a handsome woman, and a fit companion for the Lord of Abbotswold.

"Eustace," said the Marquis, regarding his son with a look of tender regard—a look such as he never gave to the older son—"if you feel as you look, you must feel rather sad. What is the matter? I am afraid I shall have to shut your books away from you for a while. The Doctor says your temperament is a peculiarly sensitive one; and I believe he is right."

"Yes," murmured the lad, half to himself, "and I am as sensitive to things yet to come as I am to things already in the present. My father, there is a heavy load upon my heart this day."

"There, boy—no more of that! I never knew you to fall into one of these fits but something ill came to pass directly thereafter. The last time you were so sad under a heart-load, our little Bertha was taken from us—the third and last of my daughters—leaving you and Albert alone for us to love. O, no more of it, Eustace! Cheer up, and look off to where the sun shines. See how it makes the thatch upon Callington's cot look like burnished gold!"

The Marquis gazed off upon the fisherman's cot as he spoke, and directly a heavy shadow rested upon his own face.

"By the way," he said, speaking in a low tone, and looking to see that only his son could hear his words, "have you noticed whether Albert visits Callington's cottage of late as he used to do?"

Eustace shook his head without answering.

"I know what you mean," said Sir John, sadly. "Albert goes there too often, and I tremble for the consequences. Agatha Callington is very beautiful, and I wonder not that the boy is smitten; but he should remember his station, and not bring a stain upon his name directly under the shadow of his own home. I will speak with him. I should have done so before. I have neglected my duty."

Aye, John Percy, you HAVE neglected your duty; and that neglect hath given birth to a curse that shall fall so heavily upon your house in the coming time that one whom you now love and cherish shall, under its fiery touch, wish that he had never been born!

"Indeed, my father," returned Eustace hopefully, "I do not think Albert would do anything wrong. Is he not a Percy?"

"Ah! my boy, there have been some very bad qualities in the characters of men bearing that name. But I will not borrow——"

"Ha!" cried Isabel St. John, jumping up and clapping her hands at that moment, and thus interrupting the Marquis in his speech, "here come the hunters. Come, Mr. Percy," she continued, approaching Eustace, "you must smile now, for you know we are to have a grand time this evening—Eustace! What is it? You are ill!"

"No, no, dear lady. It is only a passing thought. I will banish it speedily."

"What means that?"

"What?"

"The horses are walking, and there come men out from the wood bearing something like a litter."

Aye—what is it?

And still the horses walk—walk slowly that men who bear something like a litter can keep up with them. Slowly, slowly—but nearer and nearer still, until those who bear the litter—for a litter it is—come up to the terrace and set their burden down.

Lord Abbotswold sees what is on that litter, and with a mighty groan he buries his face in his hands, and sinks down upon his knees by its side.

The Marchioness sees what is upon that litter, and with a low, wailing cry, she sinks fainting upon it.

Eustace Percy gazes upon the thing which those men have borne from the wood, and with his hands clasped and his eyes turned heavenward, he prays for the eternal rest of his dead brother!

Aye—Eustace Percy is no more for the church—no more for the army. He is the heir of Abbotswold, being the only living child of John Percy.

The sad story was told in a very few words. Albert Percy had lost his life as hundreds had lost their lives before. Excited in the chase—determined to lead the party—bent upon being the first to strike the game, he urged his horse over a barrier too high for the leap; and when his companions came up, they found horse and rider both dead!

* * * * * *

Two weeks had passed since the event which had made Eustace Percy the heir of Abbotswold.

It was early evening, and the servant who brought candles to the library for the Marquis informed him that one of his tenants was in the hall, and wished very much to see him.

"Who is the man?"

"It is Owen Callington, the fisherman, my Lord."

"Show him up."

A dark shadow settled upon Sir John's face, and his fingers worked nervously, one with another.

By-and-by the man came—a stout, good-looking fellow, of middle age; his face made dark by exposure to wind and weather, in his calling upon the water; but not dark enough to hide the native goodness of heart that gave character to his manhood.

The fisherman begged his Lordship's pardon, for he had come to talk upon a very unpleasant subject; but necessity compelled him, and he was forced to go on.

The Marquis folded his hands, and bade his visitor proceed.

Owen Callington told the story of his poor, misguided daughter—and in the end threw himself upon the mercy of his lord.

"God knows," he said, wiping a tear from his eye, "that I bear no ill-will to you nor to any of your kin; and as for him that's dead an' gone, I can only be sorry that it wasn't my own sweet Agatha that had fallen asleep forever instead of him. I don't curse him, your Lordship; though when I see my poor child layin' there, with the curse upon her that she can never shake off, I think I ought to curse him. And then he did one thing that was meaner than all the rest. He cheered poor Agatha up by pretending that he would marry her. When she knew that her child would soon be born, she threatened to come to you, your Lordship; and thereupon Master Albert tells her that he'll marry her; and he goes and hires a good-for-nothing rascal to act the priest, and they had the marriage ceremony performed."

"When?" asked the Marquis.

"In the church. Albert got the keys easy enough, and carried them back when he had done with them. And my poor girl didn't know of the trick that had been put upon her, until it was too late to help herself."

The Marquis asked further questions, and the fisherman answered readily and frankly.

At length Sir John arose, and paced up and down the library awhile; and, when he resumed his seat, he was calm and collected.

"Mr. Callington," he said, "I have no doubt that Albert was the father of your daughter's child. A boy, you said?"

"Yes, your Lordship. And if you could but see it, you——"

"Never mind," interposed the Marquis, with an admonitory wave of the hand. "I believe you have told me the truth, and now I will make you my proposition: On your part, for yourself and for your daughter, you promise that this thing shall be kept as quiet as possible. My wife does not suspect such a thing, and my son, Eustace, knows nothing of it; and it is my desire that they should remain ignorant. On my part I will bind myself to pay your daughter, while this child lives and she lives, the sum of two hundred and fifty pounds a year, payable at my banker's, in quarterly installments; and should the child outlive his mother, I will see that said amount is paid to him during his lifetime. My death will make no difference. You will call the child——"

"We have named him Albert, your Lordship." The man saw a frown upon the face of the Marquis, and he explained: "Poor girl! she loved the lad, Sir John—she loved him truly and well—and she couldn't forego that bit of comfort. She named him herself."

"But the other name, Owen?"

"It shall be our own name, your Lordship. He shall be called Albert Callington."

"So be it then," pursued the Marquis. "And now mark you: I will put it down in my will that this sum shall be paid to Albert Callington while he lives. Will that be satisfactory?"

It was far, very, more than the poor man had even dared to hope; and he went away feeling that his daughter would be rich; and before he went he gave a solemn pledge that, so far as his influence could go, a knowledge of what had that evening transpired should never be gained by any one outside his own family; and he would, if possible, hold the child forever in ignorance of his true parentage.

And when Owen Callington reached his humble cot, he told to his wife and to his child what the Marquis had asked him to promise; and they both agreed with him that they would keep their secret within their own bosoms; and Agatha said that she certainly hoped her child might never know who its father was.

Poor Agatha! She had been tempted once. She little thought how soon she might be tempted again!

Late on that Autumn night Lord Percy kneeled at his bedside, and earnestly prayed to God that the crime of his dead son might not be visited upon the heads of the living.

CHAPTER II.

AN ADVENTURE ON THE HIGHWAY.

* * * * * *

Since the day on which the lifeless form of Albert Percy was borne up from the wood to the terrace in front of the castle, two and twenty years have passed. Almost an age. Boys and girls have grown to be men and women; youths and maidens have become middle-aged, and those who were in the prime of active life have passed away.

Great changes have taken place at Abbotswold Castle. John Percy and his wife have been dead these ten years; Eustace Percy is the Marquis now, and Isabel St. John, that was, has been his wife almost twenty years.

One child has been born to Eustace Percy, and only one. But that one child has been enough to command all the love of the happy parents. A girl, and they call her AGNES; and the tenants of Abbotswold, and the fishermen who sometimes come to the castle, and the people from far and near, who come there as visitors, do not speak falsely when they declare that Agnes Percy is the most beautiful girl they ever saw.

Since Sir John's death—a time now ten years agone—Owen Callington had been regularly, on the first days of January, April, July and October, of each year, and drawn out, in the name of Albert Callington, the sum of sixty-two pounds and ten shillings, from the hands of the banker whom the old Marquis had selected as his administrator. He had done this until within a year; but about a year ago, as Eustace learned from the banker, (the banker told it of his own accord, for it was a subject which Eustace never broached,) Owen had brought the young man with him, and introduced him; and since then the money had been paid to Albert Callington's own order.

Sir Eustace had no doubt in his own mind concerning the meaning of this. He had never asked any questions, and he had never heard a word from any one on the subject, but still he believed that this young Callington was his own brother's child; and so believing, he not only paid the money with a cheerful heart, but he resolved, if the opportunity ever presented itself, to do something more for the youth.

Towards the last of October, in the year 1752, the Marquis of Abbotswold had business with his banker in Norwich, and he went down to attend to it. He reached Norwich too late to do business with his banker that day; so he sought out a few of his friends, with whom he passed a very pleasant evening. On the next day he did his business, and at noon he was ready to set forth on his return, with £20,000 in his pocket—money which he intended to send to London by his confidential friend, who was going thither by water.

His Lordship had not observed that men had followed close upon his heels on his way from Abbotswold; nor had he observed that these same men had watched him closely while in Norwich, and when he stood in the banker's office, and put his well-filled pocket-book away in his bosom, he paid no attention to the man who came in to get silver for a £5 note; and had he seen that this man went out and joined other men, and that they all rode away to the northward together, he would probably have paid no heed; for his thoughts had never once dwelt upon the proposition that any man could plot against his peace.

The Marquis had only about thirty miles to ride, and as the afternoon was pleasant, he suffered his horse to jog along at pleasure until he reached Walsingham, where he stopped at the Red Lion to let his horse breathe awhile. The distance from this place to Abbotswold was not more than twelve miles, and pretty soon he set forth again. He had ridden five miles or so, and was thinking he must hurry on if he would reach home before dark, when he observed that directly ahead was a cross-road, and that two men on foot were coming out into the highway. He might not have paid any attention to this, had he not noticed, a moment afterwards, that two more men were coming out from the by-way on the opposite side. At first he took these men to be negroes, and he was wondering where they could have come from, when it struck him that the sable complexion was only the result of black crape worn over the face.

Surely, that looked like mischief. For a moment Percy drew in his rein, thinking whether it were best to turn back or to keep on and face the danger; but before he had decided the question, a fifth man darted out from the hedge and caught his bridle with a grip so strong that the horse was almost set back upon his haunches.

"How now, villain?" cried the Marquis, clapping his hand upon the hilt of his sword, and starting it from its sheath.

"Ah, have a care, your Lordship?" returned the ruffian, at the same time presenting a pistol. "Don't do that. If you go to makin' a fight of it, we shall have to fight as well as you; and you ought to know how such a bit of play would be likely to end. Give us your money and we won't harm so much as a hair of your head. We know you've got £20,000 in your pocket-book—stowed right away in your bosom there, and we want it."

By this time the other four had come up—two of them standing directly at his horse's head, while the others came up by his side. They all had pistols in their belts, but the weapons which they held ready for immediate use were clubs.

Had the Marquis drawn his pistols, he might possibly have shot down the two men before him; but he had not yet been stricken, and there was something in the deliberate shooting of a fellow creature that was not at all to his liking. A moment later, however, he was sorry for this instinct of humanature, for no sooner had he drawn his sword than he received a blow upon his right arm that caused his weapon to drop, and immediately afterward he was dragged from his saddle to the ground. He quickly regained his feet, and faced the ruffians, who had now gathered together before him.

"Look ye, your Lordship," spoke a tall, powerful fellow, who held his club in a menacing manner, "do you mean to make us fight for it?—because, if you do, egad! you'll have enough of it; an' that right quickly, too."

This was a time for his Lordship to consider: and what conclusion he might have arrived at we cannot say; for hardly had the burly ruffian ceased speaking when a new-comer appeared upon the scene. The noise and excitement of the strife had prevented the party from hearing the tramp of the horse until both horse and rider were upon the spot, having come from the southward.

"Hallo! What is this?"

So demanded the stranger; and, as he spoke, he slipped from his saddle, and approached the Marquis' side. He saw at a glance that a gentleman was opposed by five stout and disguised ruffians, and with quick discernment he readily comprehended the whole matter.

"How now, villains, why have you waylaid this gentleman in such a manner?"

"If you like to put your head in the same trap with his Lordship's, you're welcome, I'm sure," replied the man who had last addressed the Marquis.

"*His Lordship?*" repeated the stranger.

"Eustace Percy, at your service, Sir," said the Marquis.

And, having thus spoken, he darted to where his sword had fallen, and picked it up. The movement was so quick that the rascals could not prevent it; and as the Marquis quietly moved back to the stranger's side, after he had regained his sword, they did not offer then to touch him. They saw that the new-comer was without arms of any kind—unless he might have a small pistol hidden away—and they evidently concluded not to fear him.

"Is this Lord Percy, Marquis of Abbotswold?" the stranger demanded with a lively emotion.

"The same, gentle Sir."

"Then, egad, let's set those fellows aside, for I would fain accompany you to Abbotswold."

The ruffians seemed at once to comprehend that they had found one who might prove a troublesome customer if he were not quickly disposed of, for they raised their clubs in a belligerent manner, and their spokesman said to him, not in very gentle tones:

"Look'e, my fine gentleman, just you mix up in this, and you'll find 'at you've come just in time to get your head broke. Take that, and try it!"

Now, when the rascal told the gentleman to take that and try it, he meant to have accompanied the invitation with a blow upon the head from his club; but, somehow, the gentleman was too quick for him, for the latter not only dodged the blow, but he made a movement like lightning—a compound movement, which consisted in grasping the ruffian's club with his left hand, at the same time dealing him a blow with his right, directly under the ear, which settled him as though he had been stricken with an ax.

For a few seconds, the Marquis was held so spellbound by the stranger's movements that he could only suffer his sword to drop in his grasp while he looked on in wonder; and as he looked, he could only think of the story he had so often read in Holy Writ, of Samson laying about among the Philistines with the jaw-bone. Two of the ruffians had the stranger sent to earth, when he who had been first stricken down with the fist, crawled up and approached the Titan from behind. When Percy saw this he sprang to the work, and in a very few moments four of the robbers had bitten the dust, and the fifth was fleeing away as fast as his legs would carry him.

As soon as it was evident that the fifth ruffian had escaped them, both the men, moved by the same instinct, stooped to ascertain the result of their work.

"I am sorry," said the Marquis—and his tones vouched for his sincerity. "I believe I have sent this poor fellow to his final account."

"And here is one whom I have sent to bear him company," added the stranger. "Mercy! no man can live with such a smash of the skull as that. But these other two are alive. Will your Lordship stop to render them assistance?"

"There is no need," replied Percy. "Let's have a look at their faces, and then we'll move on. There is a small hamlet not far distant, where I am well known, and I will send people from that place to look after these fellows, and nurse them if there be need."

The Marquis stripped the crape from the faces of the fallen men, and one of them he recognized as a face that he had seen among the fishermen at Abbotswold, but he was sure 'twas no tenant of his. The other three were strangers.

And now Sir Eustace had opportunity to turn and take a fair look at his deliverer; and the result of the look was pleasing. He beheld a young man, not over five-and-twenty, clad in a half-military suit, with a form of matchless symmetry and grace, yet compact and muscular—the thin flanks, the elegant outline of the swelling thighs and calves, and the massive chest and shoulders giving token of that wondrous power which had just been displayed. His face was something more than handsome. The features were not only cast in a mould of perfect manly beauty, but there was a light of truth and honor, and a beaming from the clear blue eyes of generous sentiment and sincere affection which was not to be mistaken by one who professed even an ordinary capacity for reading human character from outward signs. His face was clean-shaved, and the dark hue of the skin told very plainly that he had been much exposed to storm and sunshine.

The Marquis concluded the survey, and then reached forth his hand with a generous smile.

"You enjoy an advantage over me, good Sir. I cannot call the name of the man who has saved me from the hands of a pack of desperados who might have taken my life if I had not received assistance."

"We ought to be good friends, my Lord," returned the stranger, as he took Percy's hand and shook it warmly. "I think a certain fair cousin of mine has a home beneath your roof."

"How!" cried Percy, in glad tones. "Is this Rupert St. John?"

"I am Capt. Sir Rupert St. John, at your service, my Lord."

"Aye," continued the Marquis, in the same glad strain, "Isabel told me that you were a Captain; but I did not know that you had been knighted."

"Yes," said St. John with a smile. "In consideration of the amount of blood I lost in India, and in further consideration of my misfortune in being the son of a younger branch of our family, his most gracious Majesty has been pleased to tap me upon the shoulder with the point of his own sword, and to declare me a Knight of the ream."

"Upon my soul, I am glad," exclaimed the Marquis, grasping the young man's hand once more. "Such a royal cross as that, is worth a thousand that come idly dropping down from the prolific branches of parental trees—aye, more honorable than a peerage that only falls upon a man from the shoulders of a dead ancestor."

The Marquis spoke warmly and ardently, and the glow that came upon the young knight's cheek, and the rich moisture that gathered in his eye, told how grateful he was, and how deeply he appreciated the generous sentiments of his new-found relative and friend.

Rupert St. John was the son of a younger brother of Isabel Percy's father. Isabel's father had inherited the family estates and the baronetcy, while the younger brother had gained a lieutenancy in a cavalry regiment, had gone out to India, where he married the daughter of a wealthy merchant, and where the remainder of his days were spent. Once, however, when his son was a mere babe, he visited England, and left his wife and little one to remain with his brother nearly three years. This child was Rupert, and during those two or three years, Isabel, then a maiden of seventeen, had been his constant attendant. And since Rupert had grown to man's estate, he had corresponded with Isabel frequently. His first letter had been to inform her of the death of his father, and her answer to that was so kind and so loving that he was emboldened to write again. And now Rupert St. John had revisited England for the first time since he was five years old.

It having been decided that they would not stop to bother with the ruffians, the Marquis and his companion sought their saddles, and at the distance of little more than two miles they reached the hamlet of which mention has been made, when Percy told his story to the inn-keeper, who promised to take sufficient help and go out and bring in the living and the dead. The dead he would see decently buried; and the living, if he caught them, he would keep till further orders.

And I may as well tell here as anywhere, that those two living rascals were never found again in that region. Whether they had their senses when the Marquis left them, and only feigned insensibility for their own ends, I cannot say.

On reaching the castle the Marquis introduced Rupert as his deliverer, and when the story of the ruffians' attack and Rupert's gallant behavior had been told, he was admired as a hero, as well as welcomed as a dear friend and cousin.

In all her life this was the first time that Agnes Percy had ever met a young man who was really a hero. She had seen many men of his age—some of them handsome and intelligent—but never before one who commanded her most profound respect at the very outset.

Later in the evening Mr. Drake, the agent, was announced, and the Marquis said to his wife and daughter that they would have to entertain Sir Rupert until he returned.

I never saw a right-hearted, true woman who was not fond of stories and adventure, especially when told by the chief actor in the scenes described; and the Marchioness and her daughter were not exceptions to the rule. They asked Rupert about the battles in which he had taken part, and when he became satisfied that they really wished him to do so, he went on with the story.

Gradually Agnes Percy gave herself entirely up to the spirit of sympathy with the speaker. She was alarmed when he was in danger; she was eager and expectant when doubt and uncertainty were in his way; tears welled up into her eyes when he was wounded and in pain; and when he came forth safe and happy, a glad light irradiated her beautiful face, and a murmured "Thank God!" fell from her lips when she knew it not.

That night, when Agnes Perry was alone in her chamber, she said to herself—said it with warm enthusiasm:

"O! I hope he will stop with us a good long time!"

In her happy innocence she thought of nothing more. He was her mother's cousin!

And at this same time Rupert St. John stood by the window of his chamber, and listened to the raindrops that patted against the crystal lozenges.

"O! if I had been born the son of the elder brother!—I must not love her!—I must not! Only disappointment can come of it!"

Aye, Rupert, and such a disappointment is it to be as you have never yet even dreamed of!

CHAPTER III.

OWEN CALLINGTON'S GRANDSON.

Agnes was an early riser, and on the morning following the arrival of Captain St. John, she arose earlier than usual. She came down the broad stairway with a light step; but it was not quite so swift as had been its wont, nor did the air awake with any warbling of song upon her lips. The old butler saw her, and was tempted to stop and inquire if she was sick; for Agnes Percy coming down those stairs in the morning, silent and thoughtful, was a thing he had never seen before.

The storm of the previous night had been a very short one, the rain having fallen only for two or three hours, and when the sun arose, the only clouds to be seen were a few fleecy masses which were swiftly passing away to the westward. Agnes stepped forth into the garden, murmuring a simple prayer of thanksgiving, as the grateful breeze, loaded with the aroma of a thousand sweet-scented shrubs, fanned her brow.

Thus far Agnes had kept her thoughts within her own bosom; but she had not been long seated ere her thoughts found words:

"How different he is from the gentlemen of his age who have been in the habit of visiting at the castle; how different his looks, how different his bearing; how different his speech, and how different he is in every respect. Surely this is one whom nature made a gentleman!"

The words were not particularly significant; but they betrayed the course of the maiden's reflections. She bowed her head in thought, and thus she sat until a dim shadow seemed to flit before her eyes, and with it came a sense of uneasiness—a sort of magnetic influence—suspending her reflections, and causing her to raise her head.

A quick cry of alarm broke from her lips as she beheld, standing directly before her, a stranger. At first he was to her a stranger; but when she found that he seemed inclined to offer no violence, she examined him more closely, and recognized him to be a youth whom she had seen several times at the boat-landing, and whom she had met once or twice while visiting among the poor and needy of her father's tenants. She could not be mistaken; and yet, when she came to reflect, she remembered that she had not seen him for several months,—aye, it had been almost a year. But where among the tenants had she seen him? Ah! she saw it now. She met him when she went to see old dame Callington at the time she had the fever.

But these thoughts and reflections were like flashes of light—they all passed while a modest man might have been framing words for a speech. And she had time for one thing more: She had time to observe that the intruder was not far from one or two-and-twenty; that he was quite well dressed, though the style of his garb was, to the pure-minded girl, disgustingly rakish; and that he possessed a face and a form of much comeliness.

She tried to think that this man had only blundered accidentally into her presence, and she arose and started to walk away, trying very hard the while to appear calm and confident. But she was not to get away so easily.

"Lady," said the interloper, advancing so as to cut off her retreat, "I came here on purpose to speak with you."

"You must have fancied that I was an early wanderer, Sir," she said, with a slight tinge of irony in her tone.

"I knew that it was your habit to walk in the garden on pleasant mornings, my dear lady; and I came prepared to wait until you made your appearance; but I will confess that I had expected to wait longer than this."

There was something in the man's manner that had alarmed Agnes more than his mere presence had done. There was a free and easy degree of assurance amounting to insolence; and then there was a gleaming in his eyes which was strange to her. And there was one thing more. As the youth came to speak, thus bringing his features into play, she discovered something strangely familiar in them. Her mind was quick and clear, and her perceptions were ready; and though the circumstance was a curious one, yet she caught it and retained it. The something so familiar in this man's features was their strong resemblance to the features of the Percies, as she called them to mind from many a canvas in the old gallery of the castle. But what of this? It could only be an accidental likeness. It would be strange, indeed, if amongst the millions of men upon the earth, there were not a few who bore some resemblance to her ancestors. The young man observed that something in his appearance had arrested the lady's attention, and a quiet smile curled around his mouth as he watched the play of her beautiful features; but that smile was not a pleasant one. There was something evil in it—most decidedly evil; and Agnes detected it, for a quick shudder passed through her frame, and in an eager, hurried manner, she said:

"If you have anything to say to me, Sir, I will listen; but I beg that you will be brief. I cannot remain here long."

"What I've got to say, Miss Agnes, won't admit of haste, so you will please to give me time. I don't suppose you know who I am."

What did he mean by calling her Miss Agnes? She, the grown-up daughter of a Marquis; and he the child of a tenant!

"Whoever you are," she said, with stern dignity, "you will bear yourself beseemingly, if you would have me listen to you."

"Don't get into a passion, my sweet lady—now don't, I pray. Be quiet, and kind, and I'll very soon let you know why I came. I would be friends with you. It you will let me, I will be the best friend you have on earth. I swear it, by the God that made me."

Agnes was so relieved by this speech that she felt really happy for the time. She felt that she had done the youth injustice. His apparent rudeness was evidently only ignorance, or carelessness, while the thought of befriending her gave him an undue degree of assurance.

"Indeed, good Sir," she said, "I had no thought of anger."

"Well, well, I hope you didn't. But I don't think you know me."

"Have I not seen you at Mr. Callington's?"

"Very likely. I've been there."

"You are not his son?"

"Whose son?"

"Owen Callington's."

"Oh, no; bless you, no. Owen Callington is only my grandfather."

"I did not know that Callington had a daughter married."

"Didn't you? O, yes. His daughter Agatha was married before you were born—and before I was born, too, for the matter of that."

Again he spoke in that familiar, impudent manner, and Agnes sought once more to pass him.

"I can listen to you no longer," she said.

"Just a moment," he returned, again waving her back.

"What have you to say to me, Sir?"

"First, dear lady, I must tell you that you are very beautiful; and—— Hold on! you'd better hear me out. I was just going to say that your beauty might be a most tremendous benefit to your father. Would you like to know how?"

"If I must listen; you can inform me."

"Well," pursued Albert Callington—for the reader must have discovered that this was Agatha Callington's son—"I would have you to know that I hold your father completely at my mercy. I can crush him in an instant if I please. O, you need not pout your pretty lips in that fashion, for I am telling you only the solemn truth. The proud Marquis of Abbotswold is as completely in my power to crush him into the dust as ever was a peer under the power of his King! And yet, my dear, your beauty may save him. Can't you see now?"

He looked at her so familiarly, and with such bold admiration, that Agnes felt the hot blood rushing in a torrent to her brain; and as soon as she could overcome the first shock of amazement, she waived her hand toward him with queenly pride, saying:

"Stand aside, Sir! I can hear no more from you!"

As she attempted to pass him, he caught her by the arm.

"Hold, lady. You know not what you are doing."

"Unhand me, Sir."

"But—think of your father."

"Unhand me, I say. Help! help!"

The above is all of this very interesting story that will be published in our columns. For the continuation of it from where it leaves off here, see the NEW-YORK LEDGER, which is for sale at all the bookstores and news depots throughout the country. Remember and ask for the number of the LEDGER dated Aug. 1. The remainder of the story will be published only in that paper.